INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1085.

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VOL. XVII NO. 137---- BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 11 1929 ONE ANNA

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME

CONFLICT BETWEEN CONGRESS & BUREAUCRACY

—:o:—

Government's Game of Dividing Country

WHY CONGRESS MUST ABSTAIN FROM LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

Pt. Motilal Clears Misapprehensions

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress and the Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly has issued the following statement:—

There seems to be considerable misapprehension about the true intent meaning and scope of the resolution of the Working Committee calling upon Congress members of legislatures to abstain from attending further meetings of those bodies until the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee otherwise direct. The criticism of that resolution proceeds upon two assumptions, namely. (1) that the direction to abstain from attending the Councils is an isolated move unconnected with the general policy of the Congress and is merely a protest against the postponement of the dissolution of the legislatures and (2) that such abstention is subject to exceptions which may hereafter be made by the A.I.C.C or the Working Committee and that in consequence the Council Party of the Congress may be called upon to 'walk in and out' from time to time Both these assumptions are entirely wrong and appear to be based on an imperfect appreciation of the implications of the recent official communiques as well as that of the policy and the programme of the Congress.

DEFEATING CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

The extension of the lives of the present legislatures beyond the normal span allotted them is evidently the first step of a carefully thought-out scheme to defeat the activities of the Congress. To all nationalists who have boycotted the Simon Commission it means a relaxation, if not the total abandonment, of boycott. To Congressmen in particular it means a great deal more. The resolution passed at the Madras and Calcutta sessions on complete Independence the Simon boycott, the All-Parties' Committee's report and last, but not the least, the organisation of a campaign of non-co-operation after December 31st 1929, would all go by the board and the Congress would become a willing agent of the bureaucracy and the reactionary elements in the country in bringing about its own discomfiture and making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world. It is true that the reports of Simon Commission and the All-Parties' Committee and possibly also of the action taken if any, on the former by the British Government, would come up for some sort of discussion in 1930. But, apart from the fact that any participation in such discussion would in itself constitute the highest form of co-operation with the boycotted Commission, the Congress can have no part or lot in it unless it scraps its own programme and makes an unconditional surrender to the Government. This is unthinkable. I mean no offence to the other Nationalist parties in the country who have boycotted the Simon Commission, and am only uttering a truism when I say that standing by themselves without the Congress behind them they cannot successfully resist the combined opposition of the Government and the reactionaries. The whole game of the Indian bureaucracy is to break the common platform on which all the Indian nationalists have come together after years of mutual strife and dissension and this it hopes to do by the simple device of postponing the elections to 1930 or 1931.

FAILURE TO SEE THROUGH THE GAME.

The Congress cannot possibly sit still all this time after the resolutions it has passed at its Madras and Calcutta sessions. But the non-Congress boycotters are not expected to join the Congress in any direct action it may decide to take. The idea is to create a wide gulf between the two long before an opportunity is given to the electorates to express their will on the Simon Commission and the All-Parties' Committee's report. The wonder is that some prominent nationalists have failed to see through this move, and have welcomed it as a very reasonable step. They forget that once they are detached from the Congress they would fall easier victims to the bureaucracy than Congressmen who are determined to fight to the finish.

The course of Congressmen lies clear before them. Sooner or later they were bound to come into closer grips with the bureaucracy. It matters little to them whether it is to be now or a few months hence. It is really for the other nationalist parties to consider their position seriously. The Simon Commission has come and gone carrying with it sad memories and leaving behind sadder memories. The fantic efforts made by the Commissioners themselves, Government officials and their co-operating friends to prove the failure of the boycott of the Commission have ignominiously failed, and it is now generally conceded that the boycott was as complete as it could be. If the Government had played the game and held the elections when they were normally due all doubts as to the true will of the electorates in regard to the Simon Commission and the All-Parties' Report would have been dissipated. And Indian nationalism would have stood before the world fully vindicated. 31st December 1929 would have, in that case, presented problems developed in the normal course of events.

A SHREWD BUREAUCRACY.

But the bureaucracy is shrewd enough to foresee the result of normal developments. It first tried the simple plan of taking the Congress unawares by suddenly dissolving the Bengal and Assam Councils before the expiry of their terms on the pretext that no stable Ministry was possible in those Councils as then constituted. I call it a "pretext" advisedly, as the same reason applied to the C. P. Council with much greater force; but the same procedure was not employed because it was a well-known fact that no material change in the complexion of that Council could be effected by new elections. The Government were not, however, so sure of Bengal and Assam and deceived by false reports of reactionary advisers it

Continued on page 8.

SIR J. C. BOSE

—:o:—

To Attend Science Congress in S. Africa

INDIANS OVERJOYED AT NEWS

JOHANNESBURGH, June 10.

The South African Indians very highly appreciate Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's acceptance of the invitation to attend the South African session of the British Science Congress in July. Indians all over the Union most eagerly await their distinguished countryman's most welcome and valuable visit.

KING FUAD IN BERLIN

—:o:—

ACCORDED MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION

LONDON, June 10.

Berlin.—The Egyptian King Fuad who has undertaken six months' tour in Europe was accorded a magnificent reception on his arrival here today, in a special train. He was welcomed by President Hindenburg and Herr Muller and he drove through the decorated streets thronged by cheering crowds to the Prince Albrecht Palace. The official visit will last for four days during which he will go through a heavy programme of banquets and sight-seeing. The official visit will be followed by a fortnight's tour of provinces.—Reuter.

IKNG'S PROGRESS

—:o:—

GENERAL HEALTH GOOD

LONDON, June 10

A Bulletin says:—The King is making progress. The abscess is diminishing in size and His Majesty's general health is good.—Reuter.

SCHOOLROOM TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Teacher Stabbed While Conducting Class

TRIVANDRUM, June 10.

A Nair primary school teacher was stabbed by a Mahomedan while teaching his class. The injured teacher has been removed to the hospital and the suspect arrested.—Free Press.

HUNT FOR PANDIT SUNDERLAL'S BOOK

—:o:—

M. L. C'S HOUSE SEARCHED

(From a Correspondent).

SEONI, June 10.

The house of Mr. D. K. Mehta, Swarajist Member of the Legislative Council, and Chairman of the District Board was searched for Pandit Sunderlal's proscribed book. No copy was found. A few more ineffective searches have taken place. So far, six or seven copies have been surrendered to the police.

BAN ON NATIONAL ANTHEM

—:o:—

ITALIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR'S STRANGE ORDER

ROME, June 10.

The Minister of the Interior has prohibited playing the national anthem on insignificant and unsuitable occasions. He has prescribed that they should be played only during national festivals.—Free Press Beam Service.

DEATHS FROM SNAKE BITE

TRIVANDRUM, June 10.

Two boys out for robbing birds' nests died as the result of an unfortunate tragedy. Mistaking the dark hole in the trunk of a big tree for birds' nests they thrust their hands in and were bitten by a cobra within.—Free Press.

INVASION OF DUTCH COLONIAL CITY

—:o:—

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER OF TROOPS CARRIED AWAY

A NUMBER OF POLICE KILLED

LONDON, June 10.

Willemstad (Curacao)—The band of the alleged Venezuelan Nationalists are reported to have seized the waterfront of a Dutch Colonial city of Willemstad, killed several police and carried off the Governor and Commander of the troops and also several soldiers to sea.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER RETURNED UNHARMED.

(Later)—The Governor of Curacao and the garrison Commander have returned unharmed in the United States steamer "Maracaibo" which invaders seized on the water front. The raiders who are reported to be commanded by General Urbina eventually left and landed on the Venezuelan coast north of Lavela. A number of police were killed and wounded here during an attempt to overpower the raiders.—Reuter.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER ESCAPES FROM LOCK-UP

—:o:—

IRON BAR OF DOOR FOUND BROKEN

MEERUT, June 10.

How an accused confined in the City Kotwali lock-up escaped by breaking an iron bar of the lock-up door on Saturday night while the sentinel was still on duty was brought to light yesterday. When this man was trying to escape the other men in the lock-up raised an alarm but, it is alleged, the sentinel went and found the locks of the lock-up room intact but he failed to notice that an iron bar of the door had been broken. He thereafter went in search of the other sentinel but by the time he returned with him the accused had escaped. The sentinel has been suspended pending a departmental enquiry.—A. P.

PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOL

—:o:—

YOUTH LEAGUE COMMENCES PICKETING

AHMEDABAD, June 10

The Youth League has organised picketing this morning of the Proprietory High School only which has increased the fees. A few students attended the classes.—A.P.

HOLDERS OF WALTER GAY TICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA

—:o:—

LONDON, June 10.

Johannesburg.—The Walter Gay ticket in Calcutta Sweep is held by C. E. Visagie of Ermelo and his brother who recently came to Ermelo seeking work.—Reuter.

Believed to be Lost

—:o:—

MR. EDGAR FARMER MISSING

A HIMALAYAN TRAGEDY?

CALCUTTA, June 10.

A Darjeeling message reports the disappearance of Mr. Edgar Farmer of Standard Oil Company, who left Darjeeling in April and climbing the snowy heights of Kanchanjanga, stated he made four base camps and went higher to make the fifth. His porters waited for days and returned with his belongings. He is believed to be lost.—Free Press.

SAUNDERS MURDER CASE

—:o:—

TWO MORE ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Phanibhsan Ghose and Thakur Baijnath Singh wanted in connection with Saunders murder case, were arrested early yesterday morning. The former was sent to Lahore last evening, and the latter is proceeding this evening to take the trial there.

It will be remembered three weeks ago, the house of Phanibhusan was searched and some letters seized, but he was not found there.—Free Press.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

RETURN OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Messrs. Suklal Nag, Congress candidate, and Jitendralal Banerjee were returned to the Bengal Council from Khulna and Birbhum Hindu constituencies respectively.—Free Press.

PRATAP JAYANTI

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Calcutta celebrated Pratap Jayanti yesterday with physical culture demonstration at Shraddhanand Park, Captain J. N. Banerjee presiding. Numerous clubs and Akharas participating. The programme included dagger, lathi-play and other manly games. Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingha, M.L.C.'s play exhorted praise.

Captain Banerjee in his concluding remarks urged the necessity for physical culture for self-defence, self-protection and discipline.—Free Press.

STABBING AFFRAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Zacharia Street was the scene of a stabbing affray yesterday night, a Mahomedan woman being the victim. T. Y. Ahmed, a tailor from Lucknow, was arrested on the spot with a big dagger. The incident is alleged to be sequel to a love tangle.—Free Press.

AFGHAN THRONE TO DURANI FAMILY

Trade Agent's Offer to Nadir Khan

PESHAWAR CITY, June 10.

Ex-King Amanullah's Trade Agent in Peshawar who has about twelve lakhs of rupees in the Afghan Government Treasury which is in his possession, has intimated General Nadir Khan that he is agreeable to help him, if the General is prepared to give a written solemn affirmation that he will in case of success, support the election of some member of tde Durani Royal Family to Kabul's throne.

Due to paucity of really authentic news about Afghanistan, the following four newspapers have ceased publication:—"Sarhad," "Razkar", "Frontier Advocate" and "Hamdard-e-Afghan."—Free Press.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE TO KINGSHIP?

—:o:—

NADIR KHAN HOLDING BIG JIRGA

PESHAWAR, June 10.

A fresh candidate to Kingship of Afghanistan is reported in the person of Ghosoddin Ghilzai. General Nadirkhan is holding a big jirga in Loghar Valley to elect the future King of Afghanistan. The Ghilzais are reported to be divided over the question of allegiance to Bacha and while a small minority is said to favour Bacha-e-Saqqa the majority are said to favour either a Ghilzai candidate or failing it favour Nadirkhan.—Free Press.

NO CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR. KABALI

—:o:—

Bombay Corporation's Niggardly Spirit

"NOT A VERY GREAT ACHIEVEMENT", SAY CITY FATHERS

—:o:—

Novel Suggestions of giving "Pan-Supari" and sending wire of appreciation

After the summer vacation, the Bombay Municipal Corporation met for the first time on Monday, when a full-dress debate took place on Mr. Mehisheri's motion of voting a cordial address of welcome to Mr. P. M. Kabali, the first Indian to fly from Europe to India, on his arrival in Bombay.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi believed that there was no precedent for such a course in the history of the Corporation, and Mr. Kabali's achievement did not call for a civic address. Sir P. C. Sethna said that the achievement of this young aviator was not such as deserved "the highest honour in the gift of the Corporation."

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar also joined the rank of the oppositionists and said there was nothing remarkable in the adventure. Mr. H. P. Mody said they had not yet voted addresses to such eminent personalities as Sir J. C. Bose, Prof. Raman, and Rt. Hon. Sastri. Dr. Javle made the novel suggestion of the Corporation giving a "pan-supari" party instead of a civic address.

Dr. Vora, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, Dr. D'Souza, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. Kapadia, supported the motion wholeheartedly. Mr. Desai enquired if the civic addresses in the gift of the Corporation were to be voted only to incoming and outgoing Governors and Viceroys.

After the closure motion was carried, the motion was put to vote and declared lost, 33 voting for and 37 against it.

—:o:—

When the Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Monday afternoon after the summer vacation, there was a full-dress debate and a heated discussion on the question of voting a cordial address of welcome to Mr. P. M. Kabali the first Indian aviator to undertake a solo flight from England to India.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri moved the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation do vote a cordial address of welcome to Mr. Purooshotam Meghji Kabali, the first Indian to fly from Europe to India, on his arrival in Bombay.

"2. That a Committee composed of Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the address in consultation with the Commissioner.

"3. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the address and for a casket and other incidental charges."

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House Mr. Mehisheri said India ought to be proud of the monumental adventure of Mr. Kabali who was flying in his own mono-plane. In voting an address to him, the Corporation would be doing its mere duty.

Dr. Vora seconded the resolution. As a premier civic body he observed, the Corporation ought to encourage the spirit of adventure in young energetic Indians.

MR. DALVI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. D G Dalvi struck the first discordant note by opposing the resolution on what he thought the ground of principle. His first argument against voting such an address to Mr. Kabali was that there was no precedent for it in the history of the Corporation. In his opinion, the achievement of Mr. Kabali did not call for a civic address. That the Karachi Municipality was honouring the young aviator with the presentation of a civic address was no argument that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should do the same thing. There was no wisdom in following a wrong example. Even on consideration of the merits of the question, the speaker thought there was nothing unusual or extraordinary about this feat of aviation for which an address had to be voted. It was not for the first time that any individual had flown over the seas. For the last ten or fifteen years, many an aviator had performed similar and more spectacular feats. Mr. Kabali was again covering the distance in short stages and in 12 days. Even in India there were some young aviators, at the present moment who would easily do the thing which Mr. Kabali was doing. In short, there was nothing special about Mr. Kabali's achievement which would demand the presentation of a civic address.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supporting the resolution, remarked if it was in his power, he would give Mr. Kabali an address of welcome not only in the name of the city but in the name of whole of India. (Cries of hear hear.) The feat might not be an extraordinary one but nobody would gainsay the fact that Mr. Kabali was the first Indian to perform that feat. It was argued that there was no precedent for such an address but could they not create a precedent? How were precedents created in the past? The speaker then explained why Mr. Kabali was doing his flight in stages. It was a fact widely reported, he said, that the machine in which Mr. Kabali was flying was a short-range machine which could go only a thousand miles in a single flight.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the resolution.

NEITHER LOGIC NOR REASON.

Dr. D'Souza could see neither logic nor reason in the arguments advanced by Mr. D. G Dalvi. It was a pity, he said, that Mr. Dalvi could find no merit in the achievement of a young Indian aviator who was only 22 years of age. Certainly, Mr. Dalvi's idea about merit must be entirely different from that of others. (Laughter). The speaker could not understand the narrowness of view taken by Mr. Dalvi. His

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY

Bombay, June 10.

The local market opened firm at Rs. 337 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 338/12 on buying by local operators and option dealers. Later on prices declined on profit-taking influenced by easier Liverpool cables.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 336/12
Broach A/M. 346
Oomra July 293/8
Oomra D/J. 300/8
Bengal July 234
Bengal D/J. 258/8

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 10.

Bengal 261 D/J.
Bengal 236 July.
Broach 347 A/M.
Broach 338 J/A.
Oomra 310 D/J.
Oomra 293 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 10.

Southern Western good staple Rs. 330.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 10.

100 Japan T. & Co. Nagar 261
200 Do. Manavadar 327
100 Do. Jalna 262
100 Do. Harsuli 261
100 G G Kesha & Co. Nagar 265
100 Do. Jalna 264
100 Do. Karanja 274
200 Do. Arvi 283/290
100 Do. Khamgaon 274
100 Do. Prtur 272
100 Do. Arvi 287-1/2
200 Kotak & Co. Karanja 282
100 Do. Kapadvanj 327
100 Karshandas Narandas Arvi 260
100 Abubakar & Co. Khamgaon 276
100 Do. Warora 318-1/2
300 H. Rambhagat & Co. Nimrakheri 263/264
100 P. R. Vakharia Khurja 239

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

	Ready. Red leafy	Ready Average
Benegal Superfine	255	
Bengal Fine	245	
Bengal FG.	240	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	240	225
Wardha-Hight. Fine	310	295
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	285
Yeotmal Fine	300	275
Arvi Fine	300	275
Amraoti Fine	295	270
Khamgoan-Akola Fine	290	265
Mulkapur Fine	280	260
Khandesh Fine	265	240
Muthia Fine	245	230
Muthia FG.	235	220
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	305	270
Purna FG.GS.	295	270
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	295	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	290	280
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	270
Surat		
Broach Fine		
Surat Fine		
Broach FG		
Westerns MG		
Cambodia	415	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	475	
Busoga	480	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September 8-6-29 This year.	
Khandesh	351	359,853
Central India	252	369,98
Barsi and Nagar	422	247,809
Hyderabad-Gaorani	122	83,568
Berar	1,636	764,90
Central Provinces	695	379,598
Total Oomras	3,498	2,235,201
Dholera	840	168,184
N.-W. Provinces	100	61,092
Rajputana	311	43,979
Sind-Punjab	60	126,363
Broach	634	190,717
Ocompta & Dharwar	1,112	86,010
Westerns-Northerns	607	36,177
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2	29,810
Persian		1,649
American		8,352
Egyptian & African		75,976
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		19
Total	7,224	3,053,492

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 6th June 8-6-29 This year.	
Europe	459	771,136
Japan & China	417	1,461,960
Coast Ports		17,462
Up-country by Rail		107,438
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		52,392
Total	876	2,410,388

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 10.

F. T. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 8/6/29	9134000
Yesterday do.	3000
Exports to date do.	7653000
Stocks at Ports 7/6/29	1014000
Interior Towns do.	381000
Liverpool 7/6/29	1021000
Visible Supply 7/6/29	2812000
Quantity in sight do.	15197000

BULLION

Bombay, June 10.
(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

SILVER.

London Ready 24/3
London Forward 24/3
China Op. 2/4/8 Clo. 2/4/10
American Cent 52/6
Ready 55/13
Jeth Op. 55/7, Hi. 55/10 Clo. 55/12
Asad Op. 55/6 Hi. 55/9 Clo. 55/11
Teji Mandi Jeth /11/ Asad 1/2/

GOLD.

Bombay, June 10.

Ready 21/6/6
Jeth 21/6/6
Asad 21/7/
N. Manor 21/9/6
N. City 21/10/9

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 10.

The Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in Ready Prices. Forward Prices have also eased by about an Anna per two per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 7/10 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 7/11 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/2 per cent.
Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 10.

	Bales.
Cotton	7,224
	cwts.
Wheat	714
Linseed	3,499
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	18
Gingeilyseeds	160
Poppyseeds	352
Groundnuts	6,872
Castorseeds	3,249
Rice	12,398
Myrabollams	651
Cottonseeds	215
Gram	73
Joowar	208
Barley	224
Bajree	144
Coal	1,445 tons.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 8th June '929.

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod:—

"Early crop promise lost by unfavourable May weather."

"This month not satisfactory, position serious if continues trade as yet not taking active interest."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 14,643,000 bales."

"New York cables prospects unfavourable week-end weather."

"Light to moderate rains have fallen in Mississippi Valley and in Arkansas."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather, but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and liquidation."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Expected heavy weevil emergence owing weather Generally too wet. Scarcity contracts will prevent material decline next two months. Favourable June weather might cause temporary decline on which would buy with idea liquidation July-August. Conditions do not warrant short selling present level.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

New York Cables:—Textile situation unchanged rather discouraging. Past week crop east Mississippi made fairly good progress, but Texas and Oklahoma definitely on defensive. Weevil reported heavy many sections of entire belt.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool, Head Office:—

"Cotton:—Crop progressing normally. Outlook entirely dominated by weather."

"Grains:—Complaints of dryness in Canada and Argentine and excessive rains in Kansas are sustaining factors. Further upward movement dependent on adverse crop reports."

"Cocoa:—Statistical position improving, further advance probable."

"Sugar:—Dull and featureless. Prices easy due to poor offtake."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 8.

July close at 7s. 11 3/4d. — 5/8d.
Oct. close at 8s. 2 3/4d. — 3/4d.
Dec. close at 8s. 4 3/4d. — 3/4d.
"Political position unchanged. Weather satisfactory."

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready
BANKS Selling D D 1/5 27/32 "
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 June.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 162
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 7/8 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 7/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 3/4 8th inst
London/Paris 124.05 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 8th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 7th inst £4/4/11-1/2 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7th inst 24 3/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 1/16 7th inst. 24 1/4 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 1/8 7th inst 52 1/2 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 5/16 p.c. 7th inst. 5 11/32 p.c. 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 7/16 p.c. 7th inst. 5 15/32 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 p.c. 3 Mos 3-1/2 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Market closed quiet. China and India bought, but China however sold at the rise.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/5/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/2
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 83/4
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98/
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-9.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—19th June settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/3/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/6
Tone of Market.—Weak rates rather nominal.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 10.

3 Months 5-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
Bombay, June 10.
EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 533/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 665/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, June 10.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	9
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)			
Century 91 1/2 92 1/2	1	0	0
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazal (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pehlad	0	15	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	1	0	0
Daud Sahib	0	15	0
Ganga Ghat	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202-5203.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	9
Phoenix	1	0	9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	6
Century (Bugle)	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	3
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0	14	9
Rachael	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	6
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	9
Moon	0	15	0
LEPAD.			
Spring	0	15	3
Textile	0	15	3
Century	0	15	3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	3
Moon Mill	1	1	3
3732 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	1	0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Jacob	1	0	3
Moon Mill	1	0	3
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	12	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	8	0
8383	9	11	0
yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	12	0
6300	10	12	0
44000	9	2	0
DUKDI.			
Framji	1	2	3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 8.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week ending 8/6/1929. Bales.
Total in Sight	15,197,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	427,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	256,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	2,812,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	382,000
Total Sales	57,540
East Indian Cotton Sales	2,000
Total Cotton Afloat	127,000
American Cotton Afloat	31,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	16,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	266,000
Great Britain Takings of American Cotton	46,000
U.S.A. & Canada Taking of American Cotton	108,000
Continent Takings of American Cotton	90,000
Japan, China, etc., Takings of American Cotton	22,000

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)
Bombay, June 8.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 6th June		30,17,383
Same time last season		31,04,688
Exports from 1st Sept. to 6th June	1928-29.	1927-28.
United Kingdom	52,260	77,021
Continent	6,83,755	5,69,628
China	3,15,942	2,21,516
Japan	11,46,018	8,34,733
Coast Ports	17,462	22,534
U. S. A.	35,121	3,625
Total	22,50,558	17,29,057
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 6th June 1929		1,07,438
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 6th June 1929		4,47,935
Same period last year		4,71,922
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th June 1929		11,63,234
Same time last year		12,58,195

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WHEAT CROP

FINAL FORECAST

The Department of Agriculture in its final memorandum dated 13th May on the Wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the season 1928-29 states as under:—

On an average of the five years ending 1926-27, the area under Wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 6.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

During the same period (that is, five ears ending 1926-27) the ratio of the irrigated Wheat area to the total Wheat area in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, has averaged 25.9 per cent. The ratio this year is 21.8 per cent.

(Estimates up to 1st May, 1929.)

Total Area.—The latest reports show the total area, i.e., irrigated as well as unirrigated, under Wheat as noted below:—

	British Districts Acres.	Indian States Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	1,615,000	421,000
Sind	368,000	24,000
Total	1,983,000	445,000
Grand Total	2,428,000 acres.	

2.0 and 11.9 per cent. respectively over the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

The excess in area over that reported last month is mainly attributable to the receipt of more complete information, principally from the Bijapur District in the Karnatak, from the Hyderabad and Larkana Districts in Sind, and from the Western India States Agency. The variations in other British Districts and Indian States are not large enough to justify special mention.

Irrigated Wheat Area.—The latest figures show the irrigated area under Wheat as noted below:—

	British Districts Acres.	Indian States Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	237,000	77,000
Sind	199,000	22,000
Total	436,000	99,000
Grand Total	535,000 acres.	

Season.—Briefly speaking, it may be remarked with regard to the crop in Gujarat that it was sown in time and proceeded well till about November when unwelcome showers followed by the cloudy weather of December somewhat spoilt it in places. The crop also slightly suffered from an attack of stem-borer in parts of the Broach District. The most adverse factor in the growth of the crop, however, was the unprecedented frost that occurred about the end of January. This seriously hit the crop almost throughout the Division and more especially in the area lying north of the Narbada. In the Deccan, the unirrigated crop did not suffer much owing to the frost. The crop was also affected by rust to some extent in certain areas in the North Deccan, while threshing was delayed owing to the unsettled condition of the weather at threshing time. In the Karnatak also, the threshing and winnowing operations were somewhat hindered by rains that were received at the end of March and again about the middle of April and the quality of grain was somewhat spoiled in places.

Outturn.—As a result of the seasonal conditions detailed above, the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield as follows:—

Unirrigated, early sown—about fifty to seventy per cent. of the normal.

Unirrigated, late sown—about thirty-five per cent. of the normal.

Irrigated, early sown—about fifty per cent. of the normal.

Irrigated, late sown—about seventy to eighty per cent. of the normal.

Food Stocks of Former Harvest.—These are nowhere reported to be plentiful either in the Presidency Proper or in Sind as a result of indifferent harvests.

Prices.—Except in the Karnatak where they are a little easier as compared with the previous year, the prices of Wheat are ruling higher nearly everywhere both in the Presidency Proper and in Sind.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS

FINAL FORECAST.

The Department of Agriculture in its final memorandum dated 13th May on the Linseed and Rapeseed crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Indian States for the season 1928-29 states as under:—

On an average of the five years ending 1926-27, the area under Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the British Territory, included in his forecast, has represented some 3.2 and 3.7 per cent. respectively of the total area under the crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st May 1929).

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under these oil-seed crops as noted below:—

	Linseed Acres	Rapeseed Acres
British Districts	107,000	172,000
Indian States	6,000	31,000
Total	113,000	203,000

The area under Linseed is 4.2 per cent. over the final revised area of the last year but 14.8 per below the average actual area during the preceding ten years; while the area under Rapeseed is 18.4 and 23.1 per cent. respectively over the revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the ten preceding years.

Linseed.—The crop is principally grown in the Deccan and Karnatak. The revised area now reported shows an increase in both the Divisions due to suitability of the sowing rains. In the Deccan, the crop showed a satisfactory progress generally in the early stage but the frost that occurred at the end of January checked its further development and in places the capsules were not well filled up by the intense cold weather. The crop also suffered slightly from an attack of aphis in parts of the Nasik district. In the Karnatak, the crop has done well, on the whole, and is reported to be free from any disease though the crop sown after paddy round Belgaum somewhat suffered through deficient moisture about the end of the season.

As a result the crop in the Deccan is estimated to yield between seventy to eighty-five per cent. of the normal, while in the Karnatak the outturn of the crop may range from seventy to eighty-five per cent. of the normal.

Rapeseed.—The cultivation of this crop is mainly confined to Sind and the North Gujarat States. The latest reports show that the area under the crop increased in Sindh but decreased in the North Gujarat States. In Gujarat, the crop suffered severely owing to the intense cold wave that swept over the north of the Presidency at the end of January, while in Sind nearly the whole crop that was in pods was almost totally destroyed by the frost and in places it was fed to cattle. Only a small percentage of the crop in the Larkana District that was sown late and was hence, sufficiently advanced to resist the effects of the severe cold weather escaped the damage to a certain extent. On the whole, the crop is a failure this year in Sind and the prospects of its outturn are very poor.

In view of the seasonal factors described above the crop in the Gujarat States is estimated to yield between thirty-five and sixty per cent. of the normal, while the outturn of the crop in Sind may range only between twenty-five and thirty per cent. of the normal, except in some places in the Larkana District where it is expected to come up to about sixty per cent of the normal.

Outturn.—The estimated outturn of the two oilseeds work out as stated below:—

	Linseed Tons	Rapeseed Tons
British districts	14,000	10,400
Indian States	600	4,200
Total	14,600	14,600

The outturn of Linseed is 8.9 and 24.1 per cent. respectively over the estimated outturn of the finally revised figures of the last year and the estimated outturn of the average actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Rapeseed the outturn is, on the other hand, 33.8 and 52.4 per cent. respectively below the estimated outturn of the finally revised figures of the last year and the estimated outturn of the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Last Year's Acreage and Yield

FINALLY REVISED FIGURES

Damage from Boll-Weevil

The United States Department of Agriculture issued on the 17th May a report giving a revision of the acreage and yield of cotton in the United States for 1928. The "Preliminary Final" ginning return issued on the 20th of last March gave the total as 14,260,000 running bales and the average as 506.2 lbs. per bale. The present return, which is in 500 lbs. a bale gross states the amount of the crop to be 14,478,000 bales owing to the difference in the weights. The area planted is returned at 46,946,000 acres, against 41,905,000 acres, the revised figures for 1927. The area picked is given as 45,341,000 acres, against 40,138,000 acres in the previous season. The yield per acre is returned at 152.9 lb., against 154.5 lb. for the previous year, with the total production at 14,478,000 bales, against 14,373,000 bales the December estimate, and 12,955,000 bales last year's revised estimate.

Not included in the totals are 169,000 acres planted in Lower California, from which 80,000 bales were harvested, against 45,000 bales picked in the previous season from 110,000 acres.

The following are the acreage details (in thousands of acres):—

	1928. Planted.	Harvested.
Virginia	81	79
North Carolina	1,892	1,860
South Carolina	2,485	2,361
Georgia	3,883	3,728
Florida	101	95
Missouri	355	334
Tennessee	1,145	1,107
Alabama	3,643	3,534
Mississippi	4,154	4,039
Louisiana	2,052	1,990
Texas	18,330	17,743
Oklahoma	4,420	4,243
Arkansas	3,834	3,681
New Mexico	123	117
Arizona	202	200
California	223	218
Other States	25	22
Total	46,946	45,341
	1927. Planted.	Harvested.
Virginia	65	64
North Carolina	1,749	1,728
South Carolina	2,454	2,356
Georgia	3,501	3,413
Florida	67	64
Missouri	305	291
Tennessee	985	965
Alabama	3,214	3,166
Mississippi	3,408	3,340
Louisiana	1,585	154
Texas	16,856	16,176
Oklahoma	4,187	3,661
Arkansas	3,142	3,048
New Mexico	100	95
Arizona	140	139
California	130	128
Other States	23	22
Total	41,905	40,138

The production details by States are as follows:—

	1928	1927
Virginia	44,000	31,000
North Carolina	836,000	861,000
South Carolina	726,000	730,000
Georgia	1,036,000	1,100,000
Florida	19,000	17,000
Missouri	147,000	115,000
Tennessee	428,000	359,000
Alabama	1,109,000	1,191,000
Mississippi	1,475,000	1,335,000
Louisiana	691,000	548,000
Texas	5,166,000	4,352,000
Oklahoma	1,263,000	1,037,000
Arkansas	1,246,000	1,000,000
Arkansas	1,246,000	1,000,000
New Mexico	88,000	70,000
Arizona	249,000	91,000
California	172,000	91,000
Other States	7,000	7,000
Total	14,478,000	12,955,000

CAUSES THAT REDUCED THE YIELD.

The following table shows how the yield per acre has been reduced, and states the causes of the reduction:—

	1928 P.c.	1927 P.c.	1926 P.c.
Boll weevil	14.1	18.5	7.1
Excessive moisture	7.3	4.9	3.2
Deficient moisture	4.4	6.4	5.3
Other climatic	4.9	2.8	2.9
Plant diseases	1.9	1.5	2.1
Other insects	3.4	4.4	8.9

The reduction from the full yield per acre alone in the various States last year was as follows:—

	Per cent.
Texas	12
Oklahoma	26
Arkansas	15
Louisiana	18
Mississippi	14
Alabama	12
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	15
Georgia	14
Florida	9
Tennessee	2
Virginia	10
Missouri	0

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
			10,954
15 June	Razmak	will	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana	now	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	direc	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea	Bombay	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua	without	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura	transship	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia	ment	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	[at]	19,648
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 619
28 ,,	Morea	Aden	410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

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x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
28th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

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	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £50	£88

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929			
7 A.M.			
21st June.	Naldera	Colombo	and Australia.
29th ,,	Kildarporea	Straits	China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo	and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo	and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo	and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo	Straits China and Japan

o Cargo only.

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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@12June
Tamba Maru	6845	June 13	,,
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,

zDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

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Korea Maru	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

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Shinnoh Maru	24th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru	10th Aug.	24th ,,

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1929			
12th June.	Barjora	—	Buasreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	Varsova	—	Buasreh via Karachi Bushire and Mahomerah.
19th ,,	Karoa	—	East & South Africa.

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TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.
WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alahi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.
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Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
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Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

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Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

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Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No.....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page. Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

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THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents.—
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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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LOW PREMIUMS
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PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
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Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
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Head Office:—BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.
A PURELY INDIAN COMPANY OF OVER 32 Years Standing
Chairman:—LALA HARKISHENLAL B.A. (cantab) BAR-AT-LAW.

TOTAL ASSETS exceed Rs. 95 LAKHS.
Annual INCOME exceed Rs. 27 LAKHS.
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HIGHEST BONUSES.....LOW PREMIUMS.
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Policies for charitable Institutions granted at reduced rate.

For all particulars re. a policy or Agency Write to:—
THE SECRETARY BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Masgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Fast and experienced INTERTYPE OPERATORS, Mechanics preferred. Apply quoting terms per thousand first corrected ens to GENERAL MANAGER, "The LEADER," Allahabad.
A 32339

WANTED—An experienced RECORD KEEPER required for the Bank. Only those who have experience of Record keeping of Government Office or of Commercial concern need apply Pandit Roop Narain Raina. General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India Limited, Lahore.
A 32337

AGENTS for Swadeshi Silk Cloth and Durries cash security Rs. 20, essential against sample. For terms apply anna stamp to P. R. KANERA & Co., Ambala Cantt.
A R1668

WANTED

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal

THE BENGALI WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Small and big flats to vegetarian Hindus at Chowpaty "Baboolai Mansion," for particulars apply there top floor.
C R1661

TO LET—3rd Floor, facing Hornby Road, and 2nd floor opp. Excelsior Theatre of Mahomed Building HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R1670

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1.—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in the presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
M 32582

WANTED—STUDENTS for learning Shorthand by Post within 30 days. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Success guaranteed. Prospectus one anna. DESAI SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Bhow's Street, Ahmedabad.

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—1927 DOUGLAS 350 C. C. MOTOR CYCLE. Machine absolutely in tip top condition. Apply Box No. 3959, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
T 1642

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong.
T R1668.

FRUITS & FLOWERS

BIG—Superior Langra Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 6, Darbhanga.
F R 1668

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ZINC WATER TANKS FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victodia Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specification, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5|- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of zinc water tanks". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
30th May 1929.
B 3003

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ZARTHOST-NO-DISO), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th June, 1929.
32313

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JETHANAND, son of Virbhandas Telreja, is no longer connected with our firm. Any one dealing with him in our name, will do so at his risk.

WADHOORAM MENGHRAJ BAJAJ.
R1677

THE VANITA VISHRAM.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at the Vanita Vishram Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 16th June, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Council and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1928.
II. To elect Members of the Managing Council.
III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration (if any).
IV. To appoint a Secretary (Honorary or otherwise) for the ensuing year.
V. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Managing Council,
HIRALAL M. MEHTA,
Honorary Secretary.
32338

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2053 of 1928.

INDO-BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered at Rangoon under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and having an Office at Allahabad Bank Building, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. H. C. JOSHI AND COMPANY, a firm carrying on business as Merchants, Contractors and Commission Agents at 20, Hummam Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To.

CHHOTALAL PRANGOVAN JOSHI,
A partner in the above-named Defendant firm.

Notice under O. XXI. R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI, Rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 14th day of June, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 31st day of October, 1928, in the above suit.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.

The 5th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
32342

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 276 OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT 1925

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, HOSHANGABAD.

at

Mis. Case No. 9 of 1929.

BEHARILAL JOSHI, son of Makund Jageshwar Joshi, late P. W. I. of Jhansi ..... Petitioner.

WHEREAS the Petitioner above-named has filed a petition in this Court for the grant of probate of the Will of the late Makund Jageshwar Joshi, resident of Jhanshi, Tahsil Jhansi, District Jhansi, and the petition will be heard in this Court at Hoshangabad on the 6th day of July, 1929.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased Makund Jageshwar are hereby given notice to appear and see the proceedings before the grant of probate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of May, 1929.

Seal

(Sd.)
ADDL. DISTRICT JUDGE,
For District Judge,
Hoshangabad.

LIST OF PROPERTY.

Description of property: Provident Fund.
Place where situate: Bombay.
Approximate value: 5,391|3|0.
32341

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HUZURIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 887 of 1928 (Bai Khatunbai alias Fatmabai, widow of Siddick Sadulla and others vs. Mir Akbar Sadulla and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's Order, dated 24th January, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Huzuria Street, admeasuring about 78 7|9 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 1278, New No. 8442, Old Survey No. 2396, New Survey No. 3852, Cadastral Survey No. 1203 Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 196, Street Nos. 95-97, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Huzuria Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Syed and on the South by the house of Miya Jan bin Tina Gazie.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

13-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE
A Merry Musical Melange.
SEE AND HEAR
The World's Greatest Stars of the Stage and Screen to-day!
including:
VAL and ERNIE STANTON.
ANNA CASE (Soprano).
DICK RICH and His SYNCO-SYMPHONISTS.
ARNAUT BROS.
ABE LYMAN'S ORCHESTRA.
G. MARTENELLI (Tenor).

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ESTELLE BRODY
IN
"MADAMOISELLE PARLEY-VOO"
A Giant Epic of fighting Men and a Loving Woman
A Comedy Drama with a Background of Theatrical Life.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

8 Parts
An Amazing Story of Sacrifice and Mother-Love!
Also MEMORIES
A Delightful "Tiffany" Classic photographed in Technicolours.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Benefit Performance
Pathare Prabhu Literary Amateur's Most Thrilling Drama
Danavi Lila
with exquisite
STAGE DANCE
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. Sharp
at
Baliwalla Grand Theatre

PHTHISIS
DR. BANERJEE'S NEW SPECIFIC
SANOTROPIN
The immense powers in this happy combination *shall* surprise you. With a special diet, it makes early cases fit in 2 months.
Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O.
Retd. Deoghar, (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. Hillsway, DEOGHAR.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.
(Advt.)

Stimulation, Protection,
and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.
Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.
Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

Latest Wonderful Discovery for Unyielding
Urinary Diseases.
Specific for Gonorrhoea
Gono-Killer
(REGISTERED.)

Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage.) Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet, Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcous &c., &c.

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.

Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. D. N. JASANI, 137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY. 4.
Telegraphic Address :—GONO-KILLER. Bombay.
Bombay Agent :—A. M. THAKER, Princess St
Poona Agent :—Messrs. BHOGILAL & Co., Laxmi Road, Budhwar Peth.

Scottish Union and National INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCED NON-PROFIT RATES.

These revised rates should prove specially attractive to those requiring a large amount of Life Insurance at a comparatively small cost. These rates will be found to be amongst the lowest in India.

Examples of Annual Premiums per Rs. 1000.

Present Age next Birthday	Policies payable at Death. Premiums ceasing after.			Policies payable at certain age or earlier death.		
	25 years.	20 years.	15 years.	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
25 years	26 10	29 14	35 12	36 6	30 4	26 10
35 ,,	33 6	37 0	43 12	61 0	47 8	39 8

Apply to Company's Branches at 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta, or 16 Bank Street, Bombay, for quotations for other ages.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

M. A. EXAM. RESULTS

MR. G. M. MORAES CHANCELLOR MEDALISTS

The result of the examination for the degree of M.A. was declared on Monday. Out of 130 candidates who appeared for the examination 85 came out successful, viz.: 13 in the first class, 29 in the second and 43 in the pass. The percentage worked out come to a little more than 65. Out of 12 lady candidates, 6 have passed. Miss Kamala Anant Ukidve has won "The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship."

The following is the complete list.

FIRST CLASS.

V S Tilak, *K A Ukidve*, M V Patwardhan B M Mehta, D R D B Banaji, W Coelho, G M Moraes, S A Nentin, C J Shah, C B Joshi, V K R V Rao, H V Shah, B J Israel.

SECOND CLASS.

C B Joshi, J M Adhikari, V R Wanmali, G V Devasthali, B D Mulgaoker, R B Athavle, A D Pusalkar, W T Apte, T K Joshi, N R Kelkar, D V Apte, S S Dixit, R P Kanitkar, V B Naik, N A Charankar, S A Deshpande, S R Katti, H N Pallegar, G R Shenai, J M Desai, S H Manjira, P M Joshi, M R Majmudar, G K Karandikar, H D Sethna, R B Ghitale, V H Date, I V Trivedi, N N Harshe.

PASS.

V L Harihar, S L Ranade, J St. A Menezes, S V Joshi, V G Joshi, D M Kulkarni, Y G Naik, D B Ranade; C S Bagi *C S Karnatki*, A B Kulkarni, S A *Pai*, M R Kanitkar G D Kulkarni, *S Suktankar*, *S R Rane*, G S Pathak, S N Tadpatrikar, M S Shukla, Y M Trilokekar B R Bopardikar, V H Gharpure, A N Khare, R V Moghe, K R Joshi, D N Shikhare, A P Kanikia, V B Siddapur, B D'Souza, N R Gokhale, N G Jog, J M Kapadia, *T V Lakhani*, S R Alur, B V Bhatt, K H Deshmukh, V G Dighe, S N Kelkar, S R Nandigrama, P A Viraraghavacharr, D B Patel, M N Byadgi, M K Pandya.

Scholarships, etc., are awarded as under:—

The Bhugwandas Purshottamdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. 32, M. V Patwardhan.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To No. 104, G. M. Moraes.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize.—To No. 24, G. V. Devasthali

The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize.—To No. 116, B. J. Israel.

The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship.—To No. 111, V. K. R V Rao.

The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship.—To No. 17, *Kamala Anant Ukidave*.

The Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship.—To No. 104, G. M. Moraes.

The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize.—To No. 33, R. B. Athavale.

LAND REVENUE POLICY OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

MR. SHROFF'S MOTION OF PROTEST

1. In view of the fact that the Bombay Government have done a grave insult to the Legislative Council by discarding the resolutions regarding the Land Revenue Policy of the Bombay Government passed by the Council thrice, this Council emphatically and strongly expresses its condemnation towards this sort of disregarding and dispising policy of the Bombay Government.

2. This Bombay Legislative Council heartily congratuluates Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, his colleagues and the peasants of Bardoli for the unprecedented and unique success they acieved in their fearless and tenacious fight against the unjust and oppressive settlement in Bardoli Taluka.

3. This Bombay Legislative Council requests the Government to take a lesson from Bardoli and appoint an independent Inquiry Committee demanding public confidence and represented by the peasants to re-investigate into these settlement matters at places such a Baglan, Devgad, Bassein, Palghar etc. where the proposed enhancement is sanctioned or is to be sanctioned by the Government.

4. This Bombay Legislative Council requests the Government that no revision settlement should be allowed to stand which is introduced before the whole question of the assessment of revenue is brought under the Legislative control, according to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Land Revenue Assessment Committee and the Indian Taxation Committee and according to the resolutions passed by the Council three times.

MONSOON WEAKENS ON WEST COAST

—:o:—

BAY CURRENT STRONG IN BURMA AND ASSAM

POONA, June 10.

Monsoon has been weakened on the west coast and the central parts of the country. The Bay current remains strong in Burma and Assam, and is normally active in Bengal and Bihar.

Duststorms have again been widespread in northwest India where the weather is still slightly disturbed.

The temperature is markedly above normal from Northwest Frontier Province to west United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bihar, Berar and Malabar; local in Central Provinces west, Konkan, Hyderabad and Coorg; while a few falls have occurred in Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, half an inch; Ahmerst eight; Toungoo and Kyaukpyu two; Akyab and Minbu one and half; Mergui one; Myitkyina, three qaurters; Yamethin and Lashio, half; Cherrapunji, seven; Silchar, four; Gauhati, three; Cox's Bazaar and Chittagong, two; Darjeeling, Shillong and Sibsagar, one and half; Darbanga one; Purnea, threequarters; Nagpur two, Akola threequarters, Seoni quarter; Parbhani, threequarters; Hanamkonda, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum and Salem, a half; Raichur a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in North Bengal and Bihar and extension into submontane districts of United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Some heavy falls are likely in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar during next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about four thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at fourteen hours forty-nine minutes on Sunday 9th June.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, June 10.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened on the west coast and in the central parts of the country. Duststorms have again been widespread in northwest India, where weather is still slightly disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar and Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces West, the Konkan and Hyderabad, while a few falls occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and parts of the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in most of Rajputana and the west Central Provinces, and drier in the north Punjab and the southeast United Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab and west United Provinces. The highest temperaturue recorded yesterday was 117deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension into the submontane districts of the United Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours. 24 hours.
Akola	0.70 inches.
Amraoti	10.10 ,,
Nagpur	1.99 ,,
Ratnagiri	0.02 ,,
Karwar	0.27 ,,
Belgaum	0.15 ,,
Mangalore	0.36 ,,
Calicut	0.67 ,,
Cochi	0.67 ,,
Trivandrum	0.46 ,,
Negapatam	0.06 ,,
Coimbatore	0.14 ,,
Cuddapah	0.02 ,,
Colombo	0.04 ,,

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 10.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 10/6/29: Colaba Point 0.07 inch; Fort 0.02 inch; J. J Hospital 0.01 inch.

Total since 1st June to date 10-6.29 Colaba Point 14.29; Fort 14.45; J J Hospital 10.88.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 0.27; Fort 0.68; J J Hospital. 0.09.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 1.59; Fort 3.32; J J Hospital 1.19.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Monday:—

Barometer (corrected to 32degs.F) at 8 a.m. 29.742 inches (.069 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .112.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.4 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (3.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 14.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 14.98 inches.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,800 miles away was recorded by the seismogrphs in the Colaba Observatory at 14 hours 49 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.)

BURNING DEAD BODY IN UNAUTHORISED PLACE

SADHU FINED

—:o:—

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor appeared to prosecute Charandas Dadaji Dhaniwalla, a sadhu, with burning the dead body of a Hindu boy named Ramnarayan at Bhuleshwar on an open place in front of the Bhuleshwar temple—an unauthorised place and thereby committing an offence under s. 440(C) of the Bombay Municipal Act 1 which is a cognizable offence liable to be fined with Rs. 500/- and also cheating under Section 417 I.P.C.

The facts have already been reported before. Briefly stated they are as follows: It appears that Atmaram Govind a painter residing at Poibawdi had a child boy named Ramnarayan who was suffering from small-pox for some days. The child was treated by the accused at home. On 5th June at about 4-30 p.m. the child expired. The father who had great faith in the accused Sadhu sent for him. The Sadhu promised to revive the child and advised the father, uncle and the young brother of the deceased to go with him in a gharry to the Bhuleshwar temple. The Sadhu placed the child near a fireplace called "Dhuni". Thereafter he poured ghee into the fire said some prayers and after performing some ceremonies he threw the body of the dead child into the fire. The spectators seeing the body burning raised a hue and cry and the Police arrived on the scene. The body was taken out of the fire and the Sadhu was arrested by the Police and charged as above. The complainant had come to know the Sadhu during his pilgrimage to Mathura. The accused pleaded guilty to the first charge and said he wanted to purify the soul.

The court convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default one month's simple imprisonment.

DRIVING CAR IN RASH AND NEGLIGENT MANNER

—:o:—

TAXI DRIVER SENTENCED

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Mr. H. B. H. Spencer, Police Prosecutor at the instance of S. I. Honaver charged Antony Menezes with driving his taxi car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life under Section 279 I.P.C.

Mr. William F. Hottapel, a bridge Engineer in the B.B. and C.I. Railway had engaged the accused's taxi car at Cuffe Parade on 20th April at about 6-40 p.m. and was proceeding along Sassoon Dock Road. When the taxi came near the Old Colaba Railway Station, the driver knocked down a small boy named Hanumappa Shivappa causing injuries on his head and on the body. The car was driven at great speed. The driver did not attempt to stop the car till the witness ordered him to do so. The boy was immediately removed to the Hospital where his injuries were dressed.

The accused in his defence denied that he was going at an excessive speed and said that the boy was knocked down while dashing across the road headless of the traffic.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Ahreudberg's seaplane "Sverige," while continuing the flight from Bergen made a forced landing on water off Skaptaros on the south coast of Iceland.—Reuter.

FEBRUARY RIOTS

—:o:—

POLICE REPORT

The Government of Bombay have just published a blue book containing Police Report on the Bombay Riots of February last. The publication can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens at the nominal price of annas four. The publication gives at length what, according to the Commissioner of Police was the origin of the riots and how they spread. It also gives a detailed narrative of events from February 5 to February 13.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS

—:o:—

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE BALAKRAM

The summer vacation being now over, the High Court reopened on Monday with a full complement of judges numbering ten. The two new judges, Mr. Allison and Mr. Wyld assumed charge of their offices.

On the appellate side, the Ag. Chief Justice Sir N. W. Kemp and Mr. Justice Murphy took civil appeals, while a Full Bench consisting of Justices Madgaoker, Patker and Wyld was engaged in hearing a testamentary suit involving an important point regarding a minor's interests in a Hindu joint family.

On the original side, were sitting Justices Rangnekar, Kenneth Kemp, Allison and B. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Blackwell, the last taking chamber matters.

THE DEAD JUDGES.

The Acting Chief Justice Sir N. W. Kemp, on taking his seat, made a reference to the deaths of Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter, Chief Justice of Madras and Mr. Justice Balak Ram of this High Court. Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter, he said was an eminent Chief Justice and they had met him in Bombay, when he was a member of the Bar Council Committee on which he did very good work. They extended their sympathy to his family and sympathised with their brother judges of Madras, who had lost so distinguished an ornament of their Bench.

MR. BALAK RAM.

Coming nearer home, the death of Mr. Justice Balak Ram was a great shock to them. He was a judge of this Court last term, and he would have continued this term. He was a member of the Civil Service and they had conceived a high opinion of his abilities. They all deplored his loss and extended their sympathy to his family in their unfortunate bereavement. They regretted the death of one who would have been a most promising judge.

The Acting Advocate-General, Mr. D. F. Mulla, on behalf of the Bar, associated himself with what the Acting Chief Justice had said. He said that the Chief Justice of Madras was known to them through his judgments which showed that he was a master of the Law of Transfer of Property and his knowledge of Hindu Law was remarkable. As regards Mr. Justice Balak Ram, it was unfortunate that he was cut off in the prime of life.

The Government Pleader, Mr. P. B. Shingne, on behalf of the Appellate Bar, also associated himself with what had been said by the Acting Chief Justice. As regards Mr. Balak Ram he said he was known to him since 1909 when he was assistant judge of Thana. His disposition was supremely good and he was always kind and courteous. They all deplored his loss very much.

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

WARWICKS TROUNCE THE G. I. P.

Monday's match between the Warwicks and the G. I. P. Rly. proved to be a disappointing affair the former winning by four goals to one. It was a one-sided game the Warwicks pressing almost throughout but despite their superiority they were not seen at their best. There was far too much wild kicking and ballooning. The railwaymen, however, were always trying and the goal they scored was not beyond their merits.

From the outset the soldiers attacked and the game had been in progress only a few minutes when Robinson, who certainly looked as though he was off-side, swung in from the left and beat Eagles the ball slipping through the goalie's hands. Before the interval the Warwicks added a second goal through Elson as the result of a combined movement.

On resuming the game after changing ends Elson scored the third goal for his side, but a corner awarded against the Warwicks gave their opponents an opportunity to reduce the margin. A well-placed kick by G. Thompson was well taken by Birks who headed a good goal. The soldiers, however, drew ahead again, Guest scoring with a fine long shot off a "free."

The Result:—

Warwicks	4 goals.
G. I. P. Rly.	1 goal.

The teams were:—

Warwicks:—Glover; Eden and Carnes; Rushton, Smith and Guest; Wall, Lowe, Elson, Williams and Robinson.

G. I. P. Rly.:—Eagle, Simpson and Callaghan; Sullivan, Birks and V. Thompson; D'Silva, Veevers, G. Thompson, Milne and Fernandez

Referee Cpl. Hixon.

TO-DAYS MATCH

—:o:—

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cheshires.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay, June 10.

Silver Ready	24	4	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	6	0
Higher	0	2	0

Silver Market quiet.

OVERBURDENED PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS

—:o:—

UNABLE TO LOOK AFTER PILGRIMS' INTERESTS

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT HAJ COMMITTEE

On Monday, the Haj Inquiry Committee met again at the Secretariat, Bombay, Mr. A. W. C. Brown of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, was the first witness examined.

Questioned by the Chairman, he said he had been concerned with the Haj trade for over ten years. His firm would not be unwilling to run steamers direct from and to Calcutta, but as a matter of experience, pilgrims would not join the ship at Calcutta or return to Calcutta from Jeddah. It would take 34 to 38 days for a steamer to sail from Jeddah to Calcutta and back to Jeddah. The approximate corresponding times for Karachi and Bombay were 20 days and 22 days respectively, i.e. a saving of 14 days and 16 days. There were 13 steamers engaged in the Haj trade. The maximum deck fares fixed by each of the companies engaged in the trade were the same. It was true that not infrequently steamers were held up both at Bombay and at Karachi waiting for pilgrims. He was instructed to state that his firm would not be prepared to accept any arrangement by which the shipping available was pooled and the pilgrims allotted in rotation in accordance with the tonnage available because his firm considered it would be an unfair interference with commerce.

OVERBURDENED PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS.

In his opinion, continued witness, the Protector of Pilgrims in Bombay was overburdened with office work such as the issue of passports and was, therefore, unable to look after the interests of pilgrims generally. He could see no objection to pilgrims getting their passports and other documents in their own district headquarters and coming with them to Bombay. That would relieve the Protector's office of a very large amount of work. It was a fact that pilgrims not infrequently waited at the ports in the hope of getting a reduction in the fares; also they came with insufficient means to proceed in the hope of getting the money by some other means.

The Haj traffic was not particularly lucrative to the shipping companies and in support of that statement he referred the committee to the reports of the two companies concerned in the trade between 1922 and 1928.

It was true that as soon as the gangway was opened the pilgrims made a rush into the steamer in order to secure good accommodation and that coolies made a kind of levy on the pilgrims for spreading mats for them on the deck. He had known cases in which even police constables shared in such a levy made by the coolies. The company's own staff on board was removed from the place at the time in order to keep them off the temptation of the levy. He did not think that they could demarcate the deck space for the accommodation of each pilgrim with a view to preventing the existing state of affairs, but if the pilgrims agreed to have their heavy luggage placed in the hold it would greatly relieve the situation.

1489 PILGRIMS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

The S. S. "Khasru" arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening under quarantine signal with 1,489 pilgrims from Jeddah, and lay anchor in the stream as the Captain of the vessel had reported eight deaths among the pilgrims during the voyage due to general debility. The dead were buried in the sea.

Among the pilgrims were Bengalees and people from Gujarat. The pilgrims were landed on Sunday at P. shed Prince's Dock, Bombay, and were supplied with bread by Mr. Haji Buchoo Ali, a member of the local Haj Committee. They were then taken in motor lorries supplied by the Anjuman-i-Khuddamun Nabi to the different musafarkhanas in Bombay.

The S. S "Shuja" is expected to arrive in Bombay from Jeddah with pilgrims on Wednesday morning.

HE WHO HESITATES MAY FORGET
SEND YOUR MITE
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(1) Mr. K. F. Nariman,
(2) Hon. Treasurer at Madon Mansion, Hughes Road or
(3) Youth League Volunteers who will go round and obtain receipt without fail.

READ HIS OWN DEATH NOTICES!

—:o:—

MR. SCHOLEFIELD APPOINTED REUTER'S CALCUTTA OFFICE MANAGER

BOMBAY (By Mail.)

Mr. E. S. Scholefield, who arrived by last mail as Manager of Reuter's Calcutta Office in the place of Mr. G. L. A. Dunphy who is taking charge of Reuter's Colombo Office, is one of those who have been able to read their own death notices. Posted as "missing, believed killed" and afterwards as "killed" after the battle of Loos in 1915, he was actually taken prisoner by the Germans, severely wounded.

Mr. Scholefield went specially to Moscow for Reuter in 1924, and he has also acted as a newspaper correspondent in Paris and Berlin. He is a native of Dublin and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Before the War, he was for two years an officer in the Connaught Rangers, but resigned his commission to enter journalism. He served in the War in the special reserve of the Royal Fusiliers, and commanded a company at the front.—A. P.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

—:o:—

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Namdeo Keroo Patil, a landlord residing at Naigaum, was put up before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla at the Dadar Police Court on a charge of receiving stolen property.

It appears from the information led before the Court that the accused was building a house for which he purchased timber through one Gafur, Gafur and the accused were friends.

The accused stated that he paid Rs. 50 to Gafur as the price of the log of timber he had purchased, and did not know that it was stolen property. Gafur, he said, had given him to understand that the piece of timber belonged to him personally.

The Magistrate after having carefully gone through the evidence before him, acquitted the accused, giving him the benefit of doubt.

Mr. Kothare, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate defended the accused.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

JULY.

NEW YORK

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURE 14 POINTS DOWN.

New York, June 10.

Previous Closing	18.58
To-day's Opening	18.51
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing	18.44
Difference	—.14

The New York future Cotton market ruled easy throughout the day on favourable weather report and unfavourable dry good market condition. Prices opened at a decline of 5 points and by 10-55 were quoted 9 points under Saturday's close. There was marked absence of buying and prices kept easy under long liquidation. The market closed at a net decline of 14 points with July 18.44.

EXPECTATION.

On Tuesday the Liverpool market is due to open at a decline of 2 to 3 points, while in Bombay Broach July/August is expected to open at Rs. 334/8.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 10.

Previous Closing	9.98
To-day's Opening	9.98
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing	9.91
Difference	—.07

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a decline of 1 point, and recovered 3 points on scattered buying afterwards the station ruled very quiet with a little business. During the last hour prices declined on favourable weather, and easier New York advices. The market closed at a decline of 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 2 points, at 10.28.

Egyptain prices closed unchanged, at 17.00.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

—:o:—

Messrs. Digambarlal Mafeishwari have received the following cables:—

(1) "Rain continued East Belt. Light to moderate rain in Central Belt. The official weather forecast is East Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair. Weather favourable in Western Belt."

(2) "Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Slightly warmer."

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

First Settlement	55	7	0
Second Settlement	55	8	0
Third Settlement	55	9	0

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THE secret of a clear radiant complexion lies in the regular daily use of Ven-Yusa.
By liberating pure Oxygen into the skin Ven-Yusa Cream puts new life into jaded tissues. It safeguards against sunburn, roughness, and other coarsening effects of climate. It prevents the irritation of prickly heat.
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VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream
Obtainable in dainty Opal Jars of chemists and perfumers everywhere. Price Re. One.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Gandara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instan.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The outward P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 8th instant.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Committee will be held on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Messrs. Manilal Kher and Sennieirs, Solicitors, at 53, Medows Street, Fort.

LINGUBAI EDUCATION FUND.

Poor students (males as well as females) of the Telugue and Raojin Vanjari community strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the Lingubai Education Fund should apply to the Managing Trustee, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji Kalewar, J.P. at 69, 3rd Kamatipura, Bombay 8, on a printed form before the 20th June 1929. The forms can be had on application.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with Calcutta and Rangoon is now perfect and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from these stations is normal.

BRISK PROPAGANDA BY B. D. C. C.

—:o:—

152 MORE MEMBERS ENROLLED

Brisk propaganda is being carried on by the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee for the enrolment of Congress members. Several volunteers are individually enrolling members. Shriyuts G. N. Desai, Manibhai Desai, Yaswant Parulkar, Krishnaji Despande and Indrajit Thakore, went from house to house for enrolling members on Sunday the 8th instant. In all 152 members were enrolled during the last week.

MUSIC CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Atya Begum Saheba writes that in order to popularise true Indian Music and Dancing, a Music Conference will be held in Bombay under the auspices of the Three Arts Circle towards the end of July. The Conference will be attended by theorists and practical experts in Indian music. All those interested in Indian music and dancing are requested to write to Atya Begum, Aiwane-Rafat, Ridge Road.

PARIS CONGRESS OF VENEREAL AND SKIN DISEASES

—:o:—

INVITATION TO BOMBAY SPECIALIST

Dr. Shivdas, the well-known Venereal Specialist of Bombay, has been invited to attend and take part in the deliberations of the above Congress to be held at Paris in July. A similar honour was conferred on Dr. Shivdas when such a Congress was held at Strashourg in 1923.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1929.

Not Trade Unionism.

—:o:—

In the course of the interview which he gave to the Free Press, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, referring to the recklessness with which the present crisis in Bombay's mill industry had been precipitated, said: "In India, where the Trade Union movement is still in its infancy and where the educated classes who are not themselves always workers lead the movement, it is imperative on the part of the leaders to observe certain minimum safeguards in all cases in which recourse is had to strike for the purpose of settling labour disputes. The most obvious course under such circumstanes is, if all the avenues of amicable settlement have been explored and failed, to take a formal secret ballot of the workers on the issue of the strike after the 'pros and cons' are fully explained to the men. The Girni Kamgar Union leaders have failed to observe this elementary safeguard. They have risked the fate of thousands of workers on an issue which was capable of adjustment without recourse to strike. And they have to thank themselves if they are exposed to the suspicion that the strike is really a part of the Communist programme. I am therefore of opinion that the intervention of all-India leaders is urgently called for and ought to prove beneficial." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has drawn attention to a feature of the present strike which cannot be over-emphasised in the interest of the trade union movement in the country. The strike was most ill-advised in its inception, having been precipitated against the advice of the most experienced Labour leaders in Bombay and before all the avenues for amicable settlement of the points at issue had been fully explored.

Having blundered in calling out a lightning General Strike, the inexperienced leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union have adopted a most unreasonable attitude towards all attempts made by disinterested men to bring about an end to the present unhappy situation. They have taken upon themselves the grave responsibility of asking the men to cease work and thus be prepared for starvation and suffering. But they do not realise that this responsibility imposes on them the duty to bring the strike to an end as soon as honourable terms are available. It is the elementary principle of a genuine trade union movement—a principle from the practice of which no responsible trade union leader in any country has departed—that whenever a strike is called, the strikers and their leaders are always as ready to utilise every opportunity or offer of an honourable settlement as they are to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. It is this readiness of the representatives of the Trade Union movement to miss no avenue of settlement unexplored after as well as before a strike which has been the chief cause of its growing strength. The movement has always gained in strength, never lost, by the exercise of its power of negotiation. In fact, the oftener it uses that power, the more irresistible it grows. It is a singular misfortune of the workers of Bombay that the men who style themselves their leaders do not recognise this elemental truth. What is much more regrettable is that they have adopted a recalcitrant attitude which is most harmful to the true interests of the workers. They maintain that the demands they have made on behalf of the workers are just and reasonable, but they refuse to have the demands referred to a Board of Arbitration. A Bulletin issued by the Girni Kamgar Union on Friday states: "No authorised representative of the Girni Kamgar Union has ever stated that the Union would agree to the arbitration of Mr. Gandhi or Pandit Motilal Nehru in the present textile dispute. The Union can never agree to hand over the destinies of its members to the judgment of persons whose interests are not the same as theirs." Not only is this amazing attitude opposed to the principle and practice of trade union movement, but it betrays a mentality which shows that the leaders are prepared to sacrifice the interests of the workers in the pursuit of an end of which they themselves have the most inadequate conception. The Communist bogey, in our opinion, has been overworked. Communism by itself is a perfectly legitimate movement and it is silly to denounce any one who holds Communistic views, so long as he does not preach violence But the language and the substance of the Bulletin of the Girni Kamgar Union to which we have referred above point to the danger of the fate of thousands of men, women and children being entrusted to the care of half-baked students of Communism. Their abysmal ignorance of the financial organisation of the Bombay's textile industry and their contemptuous attitude towards respected leaders of the country like Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru would be amusing were not the issues involved in the present struggle too grave for laughter. Men who insinuate that Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru are incapable of adjudicating impartially between employers and the strikers, who declare that "it is a deliberate twisting of facts to assert that the mill industry in Bombay is at present an indigenous industry", who proclaim that "the workers are threatened with a working alliance between the Congress and the mill-owners obviously with a view to crush the workers who are fighting under what is called Communist leadership", who refer sneeringly to what they are pleased to term "the stunt of boycott of foreign cloth"—either do not understand what they say or have had their heads turned giddy because of the hold which circumstances have helped them to win over a large number of workers. The trust which the latter have placed in them gives them a splendid opportunity of strengthening the trade union movement in Bombay. Let them prove themselves worthy of the great opportunity. Whether they prove themselves to be so worthy or not the whole-hearted support of all right-minded men and women in the City will always be given to every just and legitimate grievance of the workers and we need hardly assure them that the trade union movement has come to stay in Bombay and cannot be crushed by the mill-owners even if the latter are so unwise as to attempt to crush it. If the demands they make on behalf of the workers are just, as they are convinced they are, no body of arbitrators will dare to pronounce them to be unjust. We ask the leaders of the strikers to express their readiness to accept arbitration because it is they who precipitated the strike and because they will be putting the mill-owners entirely out of court if the latter remain adamant and set their face against arbitration.

A Thorny Problem

—:o:—

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the new British Foreign Secretary, remarked in a Press interview yesterday that America held the key situation to many problems of peace. This is perfectly true but this great truth was consistently ignored by the Baldwin Government and their lamentable failure to appreciate it was a potent factor in hastening their downfall. Of the many problems to which America holds the key is the problem of reparations and inter-allied debts and so long as Britain and America do not come to a cordial understanding in regard to this thorny and complex question there will remain a most disturbing obstacle to world peace. Mr. Henderson rightly declined to discuss in the interview the Reparations Report until the MacDonald Government had had time to study it but the lines on which it will most probably shape its policy are indicated in the views to which Mr. Philip Snowden has given recently emphatic expression. He considers that the settlements which Britain has made are very unfavourable to her and that Britain has had to make the sacrifices and her debtors have reaped the benefit. He regards cancellation of the inter-allied debts as the only reasonable and equitable policy, a view which Germany is likely to accept with alacrity. But the question is whether America and France will be ready to accept this solution of the debt problem although there can be hardly any doubt that the reparations problem will be easier of solution if the debt problem is settled in the manner Mr. Snowden indicates.

Courageous Move

—:o:—

The "Daily Herald", the Fleet Street spokesman of the British Labour Party, announces that the new British Premier Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will undertake the arduous task of setting Anglo-American relations on a happy footing again by visiting America during the next two months. The "Daily Herald" suggests that Mr. MacDonald should take the opportunity of tackling this thorny problem by having a general discussion with President Hoover with a view to overhauling the main lines of British policy towards America. There is no doubt that if Mr. MacDonald takes this courageous step of himself initiating the re-orientation of Anglo-American relations, the impetus he will give to this much-needed reform will be welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Baldwin visited America but his method of solving the problem of British debts to America increased the displeasure of some of the most influential Tory journals and the criticism which the rank and file of his followers were inclined to make against it became gradually more vocal as the fortunes and prestige of his Government showed a decline. If Mr. MacDonald succeeds in his mission it will be a great feather in his cap apart from the possibility of the success enhancing his reputation as a statesman.

Just Complaint.

—:o:—

Two of the accused in the Meerut case of alleged conspirafy have sent a cable to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, now in London, requesting her to meet the new Ministers and approach influential Members of Parliament with a view to securing a transfer of the case from Meerut to Bombay or Calcutta and to secure their trial by jury. It is a just complaint of the accused that the trial is being held at an out of the way place like Meerut where the facilities for affording them adequate defence are naturally very meagre. The conduct of the case at Meerut also means that they are deprived of the valuable right of trial by jury. We hope Mrs. Naidu will seek the earliest opportunity of securing from the MacDonald Government the transfer to which the accused are entitled. It is difficult to understand what prevents the Government of India from granting them this facility.

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM

GENESIS OF ANTOP HILL SCHEME

(BY CITIZEN.)

II.*

We have the facts before us that the work was undertaken after a most careful survey of the sea bed currents, etc., by one of the most competent firms of marine engineers and after a most exhaustive scrutiny of the scheme by great experts. From 1911 to 1914 the scheme was examined in every detail by competent engineers and, as Mr. Cadell put it, with a perfect unanimity of opinion from all of them including Mr. Mackison himself.

MR. MACKISON'S SUPPORT.

In the face of these recorded facts one fails to understand how the present Commissioner contradicts the ex-Drainage Engineer, Mr. Daruvala's statement to the effect that Mr. Mackison had examined the scheme and had agreed as to its success with the other experts. Mr. Dalal is not accurate in stating that Mr. Mackison arrived in India too late to have an opportunity of criticising the scheme as a whole and was faced with the fact that the Outfall had been accepted by the Corporation. The fact is that Mr. Mackison arrived in Bombay in 1911 when the scheme was still being discussed and examined by different engineers and that he made a very long report on the scheme in 1912 and it was not till 1924 that the Corporation approved and sanctioned the Outfall. It is thus clear that Mr. Daruvala the ex-Drainage Engineer, is correct in stating that the scheme had the support of Mr. Mackison. It is evident that the present Municipal Commisioner has been seriously misinformed.

MR. WATSON'S PROPOSAL REJECTED.

After having stopped the further progress of the new Love Grove Outfall, Mr. Mackison prepared a sewerage scheme in which he recommended taking the sewerage of the whole of Bombay to the East and there discharge it in the harbour over the Green Island after partial purification and Mr. Watson was selected to advise the Corporation on his proposal. Mr. Watson came to Bombay and blessed this scheme prepared by his old friend, Mr. Mackison. There was, however, most strenuous opposition to it chiefly from the Port Trust authorities who, under the chairmanship of Mr. Cadell, made all the necessary preparations for aplying for an injunction against the Corporation if they approved of Mr. Mackison's scheme. The Government of Bombay after prolonged deliberation and discussion with the Municipal and Port Trust authorities, rejected the scheme for an Outfall in Green Island in toto. They, however, informed the Corporation that if they desired to have an Outfall in the East, they must purify the sewage to the limits

(Continued on page 10).

*The first article appeared on 10th instant.

LALA KIDAR NATH'S TRIAL

A SAVAGE SENTENCE

(BY DR. SATYAPAL.)

The additional District Magistrate of Hoshiarpur has awarded a shockingly monstrous sentence of three years' hard labour to our esteemed countryman and illustrious patriot, L. Kidar Nath Saihgal. It was futile to expect on acquital but certainly after the learned, well-reasoned and convincing address of Dr. Mohamed Alam I had begun to expect that a light sentence would be inflicted.

L. Kidar Nath attended a political Diwan in Hoshiarpur District and as is generally the custom addressed the Diwan on both days. The Government launched two separate cases for both these speeches. This very fact indicates the spirit which permeated this action of the Government. The speeches were delivered on 6th and 7th December and the sanction order for prosecution was issued by the Government on 25th Decemoer, that is, after Lala Kidar Nath who had been arbitrarily arrested in connection with Mr. Saunder's murder case had to be released for want of any proof to connect him therewith. The Government evidently is desirous that L. Kidar Nath must be deprived of his liberty and for as long a period as it can be conveniently done and this alone can explain two prosecutions for addressing the same class of people gathered under the auspices of one Diwan held at one time. Lala Kidar Nath was out on bail in this case when he was re-arrested in connection with the Meerut "conspiracy" case. The present case had by that time reached the stage of recording the statements of defence witnesses. Bold and brave L. Kidar Nath thought of proving his innocence out of the mouths of his innocence that he relied for clearing his position not on the evidence of his own countrymen or fellow-workers but on that of those for whom he is as a red rag to a bull.

PROSECUTION TACTICS.

The 22nd of March had been fixed in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate at Lahore to record the statements of these witnesses but L. Kidar Nath was taken away on 20th of that month. He protested against this high-handedness. For two months there was not a whisper of this case. We had thought that the bigger fish had swallowed the smaller one and that the more important Meerut trial left no necessity for this trial, but suddenly we came to know that Lala Kidar Nath had been brought to Lahore to stand his trial in this case and to examine the police officials he had cited as defence witnesses. When he enquired if all those whom he had got summoned were present he was informed that Messrs. Scott and Slattery were not present. Lala Kidar Nath and his Counsel naturally took strong objection to these tactics of the prosecuting agency viz., that the case was not called till these two principal witnesses had left Lahore and could not be produced before the Magistrate. He, therefore, waived his right of defence and placed himself at the disposal of the trying Magistrats who fixed a very early date for arguments. Lala Kidar Nath's Counsel, Dr. Mahomed Alam, wanted a further adjournment but orders are orders and the Magistrate fixed 28th as the date for arguments.

IS IT SEDITION?

Dr. Mohamed Alam, in spite of his professional engagements on that

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

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Tributes to Amanullah.

Messages of sympathy are ceaselessly being received by King Amanullah from his numerous admirers all over India, both Muslim and Hindu. His self-imposed exile seems to have endeared him all the more to his admirers. Of the numerous tributes paid to him in the Indian Press since his arrival in India none is more poignant and none more thought-provoking than that paid by Sir Abdur Rahim in "Liberty" and reproduced in our columns the other day. Recalling how Amanullah won independence for his country and how "for the first time in its history secured for it an honoured place among the modern nations," Sir Abdur Rahim says: "If he had retained power for another ten years, one can only imagine what great influence a new Afghanistan, standing side by side with Persia and Turkey in the Near East and with Japan and rejuvenated China in the Far East, would have exercised over the destinies of the whole of Asia. If that day has been delayed, it is the Mussulmans of Afghanistan that must suffer indictment for it before the bar of humanity. Indeed the Muslim people must be held responsible for the non-progressiveness and loss of independence of a great portion of Asia and Africa."

His Example.

Sir Abdur Rahim attributes the present plight of Afghanistan to "ignorant and fanatical Mullaism of the most retrograde type" but he cheers himself with the thought that "the entire body of the Ulema of India have cast their emphatic verdict in favour of Amanullah and against those forces of obscurantism, disorder and treachery which Bachae-Saqqa represented." He appeals to Muslims "to exercise independence of judgment and thought undaunted by any dicta of the ancients". Many other communities too in India have stifled social progress and consequently political progress by allowing themselves to be held in bondage by ancient dicta and customs, utterly regardless of ever-changing times and circumstances. All Indians can profit by King Amanullah's intense zeal for progress and his equally intense patriotism.

Prohibition in Madras.

The Government of Madras are understood to have devised an elaborate "Temperance Scheme" at a cost of four lakhs. Its object is stated to be to preach "Prohibition in twenty years" and to carry on a preliminary propaganda to enlist popular support for the scheme. If the object is really to bring about Prohibition and not merely to promote the cult of moderate drinking, we feel that the so-called preliminary propaganda is entirely superfluous. As a matter of fact the people are whole-heartedly for total prohibition in the immediate future. It is not the people but the Government that need to be converted. If the Government are really sincere about Prohibition, they should accept Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's suggestion to exhibit Prohibition placards on the walls of all Government offices and use postage-stamps-cancelling devices with Prohibition mottos. He quotes the example of Switzerland where the Government use such a device by imprinting on every envelope passing through the post the design of a liquor bottle and a skull and cross-bones with the words: "Drink ruins the family and the race." The Government of Madras and indeed every Government that professes to be in favour of Prohibition may well follow this example.

A Thought For The Day.

The dead have been awakened—
shall I sleep?
The world's at war with tyrants—
shall I crouch?
The harvest's ripe—and shall I
pause to reap?
I slumber not—the thorn is in my
couch:
Each day a trumpet soundeth in
mine ear,
Its echo in my heart.

BYRON.

FIRST INDIAN AVIATOR

Mr. Kabali's Adventurous Career

—:o:—

BOMBAY CUTCHEES RESOLVE TO PRESENT ADDRESS OF APPRECIATION

The following is a short sketch of the life of Mr. P. M. Kabali, the first Indian aviator to fly from London to India in his own solo plane Cirrus-Spartan named the "Feather of Dawn":—

Mr. Kabali was born in the early part of the year 1907 A.D. in Ghatkopar, a suburb of Bombay. He belongs to Cutchi Lohana community and is the son of late Sheth Meghji Valabhdas, a merchant and land-lord. He was sent to school for his primary eucation in Ghatkopar and later on for secondary education in Bombay. He has studied upto VII Standard, but could not appear for his examination because of ill health. He left his school in the year 1922. Then he attended to his father's Estate Department. His father died in July 1924 and after that he joined the firm of Messrs. Bombay-Berlin Trading Co. who were then doing the wholesale Photographic business on a large scale. He joined this because he was much interested in Photography. He took the management of the Technical Department of the said concern. He was thinking of going to Germany to study the Photography in every respect, but had to avoid that because of the depreciation in trade. He was then elected as a Life Member of the Bombay Art Society. In the beginning he used to forward several of his photographs in the Annual Exhibition of this Society for the competition. He was awarded several prizes in the Bombay Art Society as well as certificate of appreciation. He then used to send his photographs to be exhibited in almost all Art Societies of India as well as to foreign countries like Japan and others. He was awarded a medal by the Madras Art Society in the year 1926. His pictures were highly appreciated in India and particularly in Japan when International Pictures Exhibition was held at Yokohama. He was then elected as the Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London (F R S A) and an Associate of the Royal Photographic Society, London (A R P S.)

FAST MOTOR DRIVER.

He is a very good and fast motor driver and used to attend minor repairs at times. In 1927 he planned a World Tour by Automobile and got a very good support from the leading manufacturers of Automobiles, Tyres, Petrol oil, etc as well as from several foreign Consuls also. The Government of India as well as the Western India Automobile Association were to help him, but this idea had to be given up because he could not get sufficient support from the foreign governments regarding his safety in dangerous territories.

STUDY OF AVIATION IN GERMANY.

At last in April 1928 he went by the Italian Steamer s.s. "Geneva" to Germany for the study of Aviation. He first joined the world famous factory of Messrs. Junkers Fluegsuegwerke A.G., Dessau, Germany for taking practical training in the technique and manufacture of aeroplanes. He left Germany in the month of October and went to London for the study of Meteorology and Navigation and has been qualified in the subject. He has also become a Member of the Meteorology and Navigation Society.

He is the first Indian to be admitted as an apprentice in one of the biggest British Civil Aviation Concerns Messrs the Imperial Airways Ltd. He then took practical training in all its branches of organising a Civil Aviation Concern and then in the month of March, side by side with his above duties, joined the Aviation School of Col. Henderson and passed all tests including Crss-country, Height and Night Flying for 'A' and 'B' License, officially observed at the first attempt without damage. He also passed all the technical examinations along with it. He is the lrst Indian to get a full British Air Pilot's 'B' License and to fly to India (from London) solo in his Light Aeroplane "Feather of Dawn." He wants to further qualify himself in Aerial Survey and Aerial Photography.

Mr. Kabali wanted to come to India non-stop, but as his machine has a range of 1·000 miles only he has decided to come flying in stages.

ADDRESS TO MR. KABALI

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BOMBAY CUTCHESS RISE TO OCCASION

—:o:—

A public meeting of the Cutchees of Bombay was held on Saturday last at the Shri Cutchi Visa Oswal Mahajan Wadi under the presidentship of Sheth Nensi Tejpal. Mr. Gulabshanker S Dholakia Secretary, Provisional Committee, explained the purpose of the meeting, viz. presenting an address of appreciation to Mr. Kabali, a Cutchee Youth, the first Indian aviator on his return to Bombay.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This public meeting of Cutchees of Bombay resolve that an address of appreciation be presented to the Cutchee Youth Mr. Purshottam Meghji Kabali, the first Indian aviator on his return to Bombay from London.

This public meeting of Cutchees of Bombay appoint a Committee of the undermentioned gentlemen with powers to add, to collect cfunds and to take all necessary steps towards preparing and presenting the address as resolved:

Messrs. Laxmidas Ravjee Tersi, Jadavjee Hansraj, Punshi Hirjee Maishary, Nenshi Tejpal Ravjee Sojpal, Veljee Lakhamshi Napu, Madhavlal Makanji Bhatt, Gulabshanker Samjee Dholakia, Lovjee Meghjee, Devjee Tokershi Pragji Dayal Hariani, Devchand Dharamshi Sethia, Mulraj Karsandas, Kanjee Karamsi Master Laljee Muljee, Ratansi Hirjee Govindji Shivdas Chapsi Thacker, B N Maisheri.

The meeting then dispersed with thanks to the Chair.

MR. KABALI FORCED TO DESCEND

—:o:—

MAGNETO TROUBLE THE CAUSE

LONDON, June 10.

Mr. Kabali was forced to descend between Lyons and Marseilles on 8th June, with magneto trouble. Repairs are being made to enable resumption of the flight to Rome to-day.—Reuter.

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KARACHI ARRANGES FOR A WARM RECEPTION

The Karachi Municipality, Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Indian Mercants Association, Karachi Citizens and the Lohana Community (Cutchi Halai and Choghari) in perticular are euthusiastically arranging a warm reception for Mr. Kabali. Other institutions such as Ladies Association, Karachi Club and Flying Club are also arranging a reception. If weather permits, 15,000 people are expected to gather at the Drigge Road Aerodrome to greet the young Indian Lindberg. The Hangar is to be decorated with flowers and leaves where his Aeroplane is to be garaged. Two aeroplanes will go about 20 miles ahead to receive him and come back with him. An arrangement is being made to wire the Viceroy to afford him every facility.

NO CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR, KABALI

(Continued from page 1.)

own opinion was that Mr. Kabali richly deserved an address of the Corporation.

Mr. Hirjibehedin said he had nothing but admiration for the adventure of Mr. Kabali but his only objection to the address was that the Corporation must not cheapen its addresses. He had no doubt that the citizens of Bombay would not fail in their duty of according a cordial reception to the young enterprising aviator in a huge public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Mr. B. T. Desai, supporting the resolution, observed that he did not understand what was the sanctity attached to an address of the Corporation. Were these addresses restricted to incoming and out-going Governors and Viceroys only?

Mr. Kapadia who had seen Mr. Kabali in England and had acquainted himself with the latter's gifts of adventure, told the House that Mr. Kabali amply deserved the honour which they were proposing to do him.

NOT AN UNCOMMON FEAT.

Sir Phiroze Sethna opposing the motion, observed he did not yield to any one in his admiration for Mr. Kabali. The point which he wanted them to consider was whether the achievement of this young aviator was such as deserved the highest honour in the gift of the Corporation. His own feeling was that the Corporation should not vote an address to Mr. Kabali. Getting a "B" certificate within two months was not very uncommon. Did the city of New York vote a civic address to Colonel Lindberg for the greatest aviation feat which he performed?

Mr. B. G. Horniman (interrupting): Do you mean to say that New York City did not honour Captain Lindberg?

Sir P. C. Sethna: I am open to correction if Mr. Horniman comes forward with facts and not until then. Proceeding the speaker remarked that if the civic addresses were made so cheap, the next proposal would be to vote an address for an Indian winning the Derby. (Laughter).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the motion. He was sorry, he continued, to find a note of discord on a matter which was, in his opinion, beyond controversy. Mr. Dalvi spoke with that portentous gravity which he had a habit to assume when he knew nothing about the subject under discussion. (Laughter). He did not know whether the City of New York voted a civic address to Col. Lindberg, but he had read the newspaper reports that the whole of America was mad with joy over the achievement of Col. Lindberg. American warships were out to receive the great aviator. Since the last ten years aviation had been in this country, Government had done nothing to encourage Indian youths by giving them an efficient training in the art. (Cries of Shame.) It did not detract a bit from the achievement of this young aviator of 22 years if owing to the nature of his machine he could not take a longer flight than what he had designed. It was their duty to honour that enterprising youth who was bringing honour to their country. (Hear, hear). The law allowed and common-sense demanded that Mr. Kabali should be honoured with a civic address.

SIR VASANTRAO'S ORIGINAL DISCOVERY.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was quite original in his discovery that only the particular section of a community was anxious to vote an address to Mr. Kabali. There was nothing remarkable, he said in the flight of Mr. Kabali. Why not give an address, he asked, to Sir P. C. Sethna who was the first Corporator to fly from Poona to Bombay? (Laughter). Every week, the air mail was coming from England to India. Why not vote an address to every pilot of every air-ship? Why an address should not be voted to one Mr. Gorwalla who swam in the waters for 46 hours? Nobody voted any address to the three Young Parsi cyclists who made a tour of the World on their machines. He was afraid that if the addresses were made so cheap, somebody would come forward with a proposal that an address should be voted to Mr. B. T. Desai for walking a little faster from Marwadi Vidyalaya to Shantaramn's Chawl. (Loud laughter).

Mr. H. P. Mody who was not at first present at the meeting but who, according to an audible remark made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, was called by 'phone, opposed the motion in a vigorous speech. It was a matter for very great regret, he said, that this proposal should have been brought before this House in spite of the efforts that had been made to arrive at an honourable compromise. Some of the members were compelled to make comparisons which, he admitted, were odious. They were all aware that a movement was on foot in Bombay that every responsible organisation in Bombay should associate itself with the public reception that would be arranged in honour of Mr. Kabali.

The Corporation, the speaker proceeded, had not yet thought fit to vote an address to Sir J. C. Bose whose scientific discoveries had astounded the whole World. A scientist of the eminence of Prof. Raman was not yet presented a civic address by this Corporation. That great Indian, Rt. Hon. Sastri, whose services in Africa were admired by no less a man than Mahatma Gandhi was not yet honoured by this Corporation with a civic address. The speaker here gave out a secret that a proposal of voting a civic address was informally discussed among the members of the Corporation only a few days back, but he was sorry to say that it could not materialize owing to the opposition of the so-called Nationalist Party. (Cries of shame.)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta interrupted the speaker promptly, saying that the allegation was untrue.

SEND A WIRE OF APPRECIATION ONLY.

In conclusion, Mr. Mody suggested that the President of the Corporation should send a wire of appreciation to Mr. Kabali when the latter would land in Karachi.

Dr. M. C. Javale made a fantastic suggestion that instead of a civic address, the Corporation should give a "Pan-Supari" party in honour of Mr. Kabali.

Such a ceremony, he remarked, would be very much after the fashion of Indians. If they were not satisfied with Pansupari nothing prevented them from supplementing the ceremony with the offering of a "nariket" (cocoanua). (Laughter).

At this stage, a closure was moved and accepted.

The resolution was then put to vote. It was lost in the division, 33 members voting for it and 37 against. In this way the Corporation decided not to vote an address to Mr. Kabali. The galleries were full with visitors who had come to hear the debate.

CORPORATION AND MILL STRIKE.

The Corporation then granted urgency to an important item, namely the nomination of two members of the Corporation to a joint Conference convened by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to consider the situation of the mill strike.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the President and Mr. Jamanadas Mehta be nominated to the Conference as the representatives of the Corporation.

It was how very late and there was no time for the proper discussion of so important a question. There was a feeling in the House that the consideration of the question should be adjourned to the next meeting for want of time.

Mr. P. J. Marzban's motion to adjourn the House was carried.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT IN HALL.

Earlier in the day, when the Corporation met there was some commotion among the members due to the altered sitting arrangement in the meeting Hall. For some time past it was a standing complaint that the old arrangement was not satisfactory. The Corporation appointed a Committee to go into the matter and report on any improved sitting arrangement. The report of this Committee has not yet been circulated to the members; however, the seats in the Hall have been rearranged in the manner supposed to be recommended by the Committee. In the opinion of a majority of members, the altered arrangement is worse than the previous one. Mr. D. G. Dalvi raised a point at the outset whether it was not necessary to obtain the sanction of the House even for a temporary change in the old arrangement. He regarded the change as "ultra vires" of the authority that was responsible for it.

Dr. M. C. Javale moved the adjournment of the House because the altered sitting arrangement was absolutely unsatisfactory. Dr. Sawzgiri seconded the motion. The motion was defeated, only the mover and seconder voting for it.

Map of the flight of the first Indian Airman Mr. P. M. Kabali who is flying solo from London to India in his own machine, Cirrus-S partan Light Aeroplane Model CS 5 of 94 horse power, manufactured by Simmonds Aircraft Ltd., of Southa mpton and named as "Feather Of D awn". Total miles about 6,700.

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE

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(Continued from page 12.)

and imagine things that could have happened?

Mr. Asaf Ali then appealed to the Court. Section 324 I.P.C. covered the case under which the accused could be punished. Lastly, he submitted the youth and inexperience of the accused should also be taken into consideration and their political theories should not influence the Court in awarding the sentence.

NOT CONCERNED WITH POLITICAL THEORIES.

Court: We are not concerned with the political theories of the accused.

It was 4-45 p.m. when Mr. Asaf Ali concluded his address.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS

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The counsel for the prosecution then addressed the jury. He asked them to confine themselves to the words of the section under which the accused were charged. As regards the mystery of the pistol, he again asked the jurors to confine themselves to the facts brought in evidence. Regarding the intention of the accused, he said it was to be judged by the last paragraph of their statement and not by any other evidence. The prosecuting counsel, concluding, submitted that the sections under which the accused had been charged and dealt with the offences the accused had committed. At 5-15 p.m. the counsel for the prosecution closed his arguments.

The Judge then asked the jurors to give their verdict.

Arguments were concluded to-day in the Assembly Bomb Trial.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT.

The Jury returned the following verdict. G. Pershad, one of the assessors, declared both the accused guilty under the charges framed. Bansidar declared both the accused not guilty under 307 I.P.C.? but guilty only under section 3 of Explosives Act. Bansidar also said the intention of the accused was not to kill but terrorise. Kripa Shanker, the third juror, declared Bhagat Singh guilty under charges framed and that Dutt was not guilty under section 307 but guilty under section 3 of Explosives Act.

Asked by the Court as regards the difference in the guilt of the accused, Shanker said it was not clear that Dutt threw either bombs. He was then asked by the Court when there was no evidence to show that Dutt threw bombs how could Dutt be charged under the Explosives Act. Shanker then amended his verdict and declared Dutt not guilty under the charges framed.

Devetri the fourth juror declared both the accused not guilty under the charges framed. The juror thought that both the accused were guilty of a rash act and that the bombs they used could not kill persons. He added the accused's intention was not to kill but create a panicky situation.

Judgment has been reserved. The date has not been fixed.—Free Press.

DUTCH-AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE STARTS ON FLIGHT TO CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

Mr. Van Lear Black, the Dutch-American millionaire, started on his flight to Calcutta this morning at half past eight.—A. P.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Lt-Colonel R. F. Steel, Lt-Colonel and Mrs. W. B. P. Tugwell, Lt-Colonel and Mrs. A. F. N. Barron, Lt-Colonel H. P. Currey, and Major the Hon'ble Nigel Somerset lunched at Government House, Gauhathi on Sunday last.

A SEE-SAW GAME

—:o:—

Millowners gain, but picketing Continues

The tug-of-war between the mill owners and the strikers continues with alternate success. On Monday, the millowners seemed to gain a victory, inasmuch as four mills which had been closed for the past one week put on steam with a fairly large complement of workers. This progress was counteracted by the activities of the "Red Flag" Union, and two new mills, namely, the Crown and Standard had to be closed down owing to absenteeism. On the whole, there seems to be a slight improvement in the situation as the millowners are reporting 60 mills to be working with over 65,000 workers in all.

Various new features have crept in. One is that the millowners are contemplating importation of "Black legs" from Ambernath and Kurla, if the workers do not return to work in the course of this week. This information is contained in a leaflet issued by the "Blue Flag" Union the millowners employ men from outside, it would mean a permanent loss to the strikers. The leaflet exhorts the strikers to return to work.

RUSH AT RELIEF CENTRES.

Another new feature is that the Girni Kamar Union have further intensified the picketing campaign. Mr. Kandalkar, the President of the Union was himself seen picketing at the Jam Mills, one of which opened with about 300 men on Monday morning. The three other mills which opened the same day were the Bombay Industrial, Dawn and Crescent.

That the strikers are now on the verge of starvation was evidenced by the unusual rush of men at the various relief centres again opened by the Girni Kamgar Union for the purpose of distributing doles. It is said that the Union ran out of stock of the printed tickets at some centres and new tickets books had to be called for.

GENERAL MEMBER STARTS FOR BOMBAY

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TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS REGARDING MILL STRIKE

The Direction of Information writes:

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, accompanied by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, General Department, will arrive in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) noon. The Hon. Member has arranged to receive deputations from various representative bodies and he will also be glad to give an interview to any person who may wish to see him in connexion with the mill strike.

HOW TO END STRIKE

—:o:—

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' SUGGESTION TO CORPORATION

The Honorary Secretary, the Bombay Shareholders' Association has addressed a letter to the Bombay Municopal Corporation with regard to the mill strike situation. The letter states:—

"I am directed by my Committee to address you on the above subject which has of late assumed an aspect which is positively a menace not only to the industry involved but also to the well-being of the general public and of the trade and prosperity of Bombay. The unfortunate position is that we have had a chronic condition in this connection with recurring strikes for some years past and my Committee trust that the Corporation will agree that the time has now come when the principal Associations vitally interested in this question should take some concerted action with a view to see that this unbearable situation is ended. With this end in view I am directed by my Committee to approach you with a suggestion that the Corporation, if agreeable, would be pleased to nominate two of its members to a conference where this question can be thrashed out with a view to arrive at some solution. I may add that I have addressed similar letters to the following:—1. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce; 2. The Indian Merchants' Chamber; 3. The East India Cotton Association; 4. The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

Looking to the urgency of this matter my Committee trust that you will be so good as to place this letter before the Corporation at its next meeting as an urgent matter and let me hear of their decision immediately inasmuch as my Committee consider it desirable that if possible the proposed conference may be held some time next week."

THREE MORE MILLS START WORK

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MILL-OWNERS' STATEMENT

June 10.

The Secretary, Millowners' Association writes:—The position is again better to-day. There are over 70,000 men at work and three more mills have re-started, namely: The Jam Mill No. 1. The Dawn Mills. The Bombay Industrial Mills.

TOWARDS BETTER ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Macdonald to go to America

LONDON, June 10.

There is a likelihood of Mr. MacDonald going to America during the next two months to discuss the Anglo-American relations personally with President Hoover, according to the Daily Herald. The paper says that the Premier should take any opportunity that presents itself to talk with President Hoover, and he should be prepared to go to America for meeting with the President, since it would probably be more difficult for Mr. Hoover to leave Washington than for Mr. MacDonald to leave London. If such a meeting were arranged, the Cabinet would probably take the view that the Canadian Government should be represented and the Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, would probably be invited to join in the conversations.

The "Daily Herald" has reason to believe that Mr. MacDonald's view of the desirability of personal contact is shared by Mr. Hoover and his advisers and they would gladly facilitate such a meeting.—Reuter.

COOPERATION AND NOT STRATEGY

—:o:—

HENDERSON OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, June 10.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, new Foreign Secretary, interviewed regarding Government's foreign policy emphasised that America held the key situation in many problems affecting world peace. The Government would do everything in its power to strengthen Anglo-American bonds, and would use every means and take every opportunity available for personal contact with the representatives of the American Government.

Referring to the League of Nations, Mr. Henderson said that both he and Mr. MacDonald regarded the relations with the League as one of the most essential features of their policy. They would approach the problems not from the standpoint of national strategy but of international cooperation.

Referring to Russia, he said that Labour policy in this regard was well-known and would be put in operation with all expedition, though of course, negotiation would be necessary for putting diplomatic and trading relations on a satisfactory basis which was essential economically and for the sake of world peace. No dislike of the form of Government existing in Russia ought to influence the desire for friendly working relations.

Mr. Henderson declined to discuss the Reparations Report, until the Government had had time to study it and form opinions on it. He said the Labour Party was also anxious for the withdrawal of troops from the German territory as soon as possible, but the Party would have to consider the best ways of achieving it.

In all these questions, as well as in those of Disarmament and Arbitration, the policy of the Labour Party would be the guiding factor in all Government's negotiations and action.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S CHANCE

—:o:—

MR. SATYAMURTI SUGGESTS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

MADRAS, June 10.

Mr Satyamurthi in the course of a statement to the press says:—

"I remember Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the then Leader of the Opposition, telling me in his room in 1925 that we, the Swarajists, never gave him and his Government a chance in 1924. Now he has got his chance. Let him not swear by the Simon Commission. Let him summon a real round table conference between his Party's representatives and the representativs of the people of India to settle the future constitution of India, which should be agreed beforehand to be full Dominion Status and nothing less. Then India will rise to the occasion. Otherwise India will go her own way and achieve her birthright. The Labour Party will have missed for ever its chance.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

B. P. C. C.'S RECOMMENDATION

COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

The names of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were recommended by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the Presidentship of the ensuing Lahore Congress at a special meeting held at the Congress House on Monday evening, Mr. J. B. Patel presiding. The recommendation was made in response to the request made by the General Secretary, Reception Committee, 44th Session of the Indian National Congress, Lahore, to suggest the names of persons to the Presidentship of the session.

Six names were proposed, out of which three were to be recommended. Mr. S. A. Dange, one of the accused in the Meerut 'Conspiracy' case failed to secure a place, voting resulting as under: Mahatma Gandhi 15 votes, Sadar Vallabhbhai 15 votes, Pundit Jawaharlal 9 votes, Mr. N. C. Kelkar 4 votes, Dr. Kitchlew 5 votes and Mr. Dange 3 votes. The first three names were duly recommended.

Mr. Dange's candidature was proposed by Mr. H. G. Wagle and seconded by Mr. Kamat.

PEOPLE'S JINNAH HALL.

The meeting then passed on to consider the appointment of two additional Trustees on the People's Jinnah Hall Trust.

There was a passage-at-arms between the Chairman and Mr. N. N. Mennon when the latter questioned whether the B.P.C.C. trustees would be required to shoulder the liabilities of the Trust in view, he said, of the "dirty talk" he had heard about the Jinnah Hall affairs.

The Chairman warned Mr. Mennon not to make use of such expressions. The Sub-committee of the B.P.C.C. which was asked to go into the Jinnah Hall accounts had not yet made their report, and it was improper on his part to make reflections.

After some discussions, the names of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and K. B. Sanzgiri as the new Trustees were adopted.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri then proposed the following:—

"Resolved that a Committee consisting of one member from each Ward D.C.C. (with power to co-opt even outsiders) be appointed to carry on Propaganda for the Boycott of Foreign Cloth in particular, and other Congress resolutions in general.

The Committee is authorised to act in any manner it thinks best for pushing and popularising Khaddar and to act on its own initiative or in co-operation with D.C.C.'s in all matters.

Resolved further that a sum of Rupees one thousand be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

The mover said that the resolution was drafted in the light of the suggestions made in the editorial columns of "The Chronicle", and hoped in the course of a short time the Committee will have done useful work in pushing the boycott campaign.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

In the place of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar one of the accused arrested in connection with the Meerut 'Conspiracy' case, the B.P.C.C. has elected Mr. L. B. Niphadkar as its Joint Honorary Secretary.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME

(Continued from page 1.)

rushed into the new elections. But the Government was soon undeceived by the tremendous wave of enthusiasm in support of the Congress candidates which swept the province from end to end. It was useless to wait for the results of the elections in those provinces. Some other plan had to be thought of for the other provinces and the extension of their lives was decided upon. How far this will succeed has yet to be seen. The worst that can happen will prove the best for the Congress as it will bring the inevitable conflict between the bureaucracy and the people to a head quicker than it would have come under normal conditions.

WHY CONGRESSMEN ENTERED LEGISLATURES.

Those who talk of measures beneficial to be done to the popular interests which will not be done by abstention forget the real purpose for which Congress entered the legislatures. The first manifesto of the Swaraj Party declared: 'The Party will not concern itself with trivial reforms in the various departments. It would insist on the transference of the power to effect the necessary reforms from the bureaucracy to the people of India. I wish this principle had been strictly adhered to, but circumstances intervened which necessitated a period of waiting, and it was decided to employ that period in doing what little was possible in the existing circumstances.

It was more in the nature of a by-product of Council entry than the main purpose. It is not for me here to justify all the acts and omissions of the Congress Party in the legislatures during the last six years, and I am free to admit that mistakes inseparable from every new experiment have been committed now and then. But there is no justification to perpetuate those mistakes now that things have reached a crisis, and all the available forces of the Congress have to be directed to the main purpose.

The question is: whether the possibility of effecting minor reforms 'by the grace of the Government' should be allowed to deflect us from the purpose. There can be but one answer to the question. It is said that if the view I have expressed above is correct the right course is for leaving legislatures once for all. This was very carefully considered in the Working Committee, but it was felt that the precise movement to take that step had not arrived. The official communiques on the subject are vague and guarded, and do not lay down the exact period of the extension which is stated to be still under consideration. Besides there has not been sufficient opportunity for Congressmen and other Nationalists in the country to consider joint action for which there is still ample room. In my opinion it is bad tactics to commit one's self more than is absolutely necessary to meet the exigency of the immediate situation. It was, therefore, decided that as the first step towards the total renunciation of the Councils it would be enough for the present to direct abstention from attendance.

It is for those who have no faith in Simon boycott and are prepared to accept what they can get out of the Simon report, however short it may fall of Dominion Status, to stick to the Councils and carry on in the manner they have been doing for the last six years.

DRASTIC REORGANISATION OF CONGRESS.

To Congressmen who will not be satisfied with anything less than Dominion Status on the lines of the All-Parties' Report and that only if it comes before 31st December 1929 the Councils have now no use whatever. It will be clear from Mahatma Gandhi's resolution adopted by the A. I. C. C. at Bombay that a reorganisation of the Congress Committees on drastic lines is to be carried out within the next three months. The resolution of the Working Committee is a step in the same direction and in the circumstances the only correct and self-respecting course open to Congressmen. If the settled policy and programme of the Congress is to be pursued in right earnest, time for action has arrived and a policy of drift is no longer permissible. In my circular letter to all Congress members of the Legislature I have indicated the nature of the work that now awaits them. Let them throw themselves whole-heartedly into that work and prepare themselves for the coming struggle.—Free Press.

SAUNDERS MURDER CASE

—:o:—

REMAND FOR TWO DAYS GRANTED

LAHORE, June 10.

All the seven accused viz. Sukhdev, Kishorilal, Desraj, Aglyaram, Brahm Dutt (Punjab), Surendra Pande and Premdutt (U.P.) accused in Saunders Murder Case, were produced before Mr. Puckle, District Magistrate to-day, when Mr. W. C. Dutt pressed the bail application on behalf of Kishorilal and Mr. Bishamnath for Sukhdev.

Mr. Noad, Government Advocate, prayed for further remand of a fortnight. The court subsequently granted remand for two days.

Pressing the Bail application, Mr. Dutt said four successive remands had been taken by the police. The prosecution had sufficient time to forward the report against the accused and adduce evidence if any in their possession. The procedure adopted by the prosecution was highly irregular and prejudicial to the interest of the accused. He therefore prayed the prosecution might be asked to proceed with the case immediately and in the case of their inability let the accused be released on bail.

Mr. Noad, Government Advocate, informed the Court that Prem Chand and Surendra Pande were U. P. men and the remaining five accused belonged to the Punjab. Two further arrests had been made in Bengal in this connection and they were being brought down to Lahore. Three accused Shiv Sharma, Jaidev and Gya Prasad arrested in connection with Saharanpore bomb case are in custody of the U. P. Government and arrangements were being made to bring them down to Lahore. Bhagat Singh accused in the Assembly bomb case could not come before the completion of the case there. Witnesses for identification were to be brought from different places. Under the circumstances, remand was necessary.

Mr. Bishwanath, counsel for Sukhdev, opposing the remand said the prosecution has hitherto been very vague as regards the evidence. More names of witnesses would not do. The reason that Bhagat Singh is to come and two more accused are to be brought down to Lahore is no ground for further remand. He submitted that Sukhdev be either bailed out or the case be immediately taken up. Mr. Dutt also opposed remand.

Replying, Mr. Noad said there were two approvers in the case whose evidence against the accused was sufficient for the purposes of remand.

The Court remanded the accused till 12th instant and ordered the prosecution to produce evidence and the facts in their possession against the accused. Bail applications were rejected.

Accused Surendra Pande complained against the jail arrangement and said the Magistrate's order to keep him and his U. P. companion Prem Dutt in one lock was unheeded. To a question by the Court, the Inspector replied it was difficult to make suitable arrangement in the lock-up, but he would inform the Superintendent of C.I.D. in charge of investigation of this case to make suitable arrangements.—Free Press.

MR. SASTRI ON HIS MISSION

—:o:—

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN E. AFRICA

(Through I. I. C. A)

MOMBASA, June 10.

Notwithstanding having been very busy since his arrival, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Shrinivasa Sastri delivered public lectures, establishing contact with representative Europeans creating a favourable atmosphere. Tangible results cannot be expected in so short a time, but he has made a profound impression on the European community, who are anxious to meet him privately and listen to his views publicly.

INDIANS VITALLY AFFECTED.

At the request of his friends Mr. Sastri spoke on "My Mission to Kenya" on the night of the 6th instant, the speech being broadcasted by the British Broadcasting Company, Nairobi. Explaining his mission, he dispelled the misapprehensions of Europeans regarding Indian demands. He said India wanted to live in amity and on terms of equality, but had never claimed that the ordering of affairs in Kenya should be in their hands. They were afraid that the transfer of power to Europeans would affect them prejudicially. To show how Indian fear was well founded, he referred to the condition of Indian education, inadequate provision of medical facilities and the total exclusion of Indians from all but the most subordinate civil services. They had not been fairly treated even in such elementary matters like education and medical facilities. Therefore, they cannot be expected to have confidence in the impartiality of Europeans when the latter fully controlled the Government of this Colony.

The speech was highly appreciated both by Indians and Europeans. It is understood that Mr. Sastri represented all Indian grievances to the Governor and Sir Samuel Wilson. Mr. Sastri arrived in Mombasa today.—Free Press.

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DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN STUDENTS

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HIGH COMMISSIONER'S LETTER TO REGISTRAR

"Liberty" understands that the Assistant Secretary to the High Commissioner of India in a letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University states that the Indian students who apply to Universities or professional institutions in England for admission for various exemptions or concessions are often required to present in addition to their Matriculation, Intermediate, or Final degree certificates, an official statement issued by their Universities, or the exact subjects in which they have passed at each or any of these stages, and that as in many cases they are not in a position to submit this evidence delays and difficulties of various kinds are caused. The Assistant Commissioner contends that if one such statement is issued by the Calcutta University the exact subjects passed at the Matric, Intermediate, and Final stages may be definitely stated either on the certificate or diploma itself or on a separate form.

The Controller of examinations of the Calcutta University in a note to the Registrar states that the special certificate in the prescribed form may be issued to the students who go to foreign countries for further studies on their making formal application through proper authorities along with a fee of Rs 5 for each.

DEAD BODY OF HIS MOTHER

PATHAN'S STRANGE CONFESSION TO POLICE

—:o:—

GRUESOME FIND IN TRUNK

LAHORE, June 10.

"This is the dead body of my mother" said Mohammad Azam Khan, a Pathan, when he was forced by a policeman to show the contents of a huge trung box that he was carrying on his back. It is reported that Azam Khan called at the shop of a dealer in trunks in Machhihatta today and selected a huge trunk and placed in it a jutebag containing some heavy article. He then produced a five-rupee note and asked the shopkeeper to keep the trunk and the change till he returned. The shopkeeper first agreed but soon suspected something and asked the Pathan to take both the trunk and the change at once. Azam Khan thereupon lifted the trunk on to his back and had not gone far when a constable directed him to proceed to the police-station where he is reported to have made the above confession. He further said that his mother died while serving a sentence in Jail and the authorities refused to give her dead body to him. He therefore went to the cemetery where he dug up the body. Police are conducting investigation.—A. P.

THE POPE'S NEW CAR

—:o:—

PRESENT FROM ITALY'S AUTOMOBILE CLUB

ROME, May 14.

Members of the Royal Automobile Club of Italy have made a pilgrimage to Rome inorder to present to the Holy Father, on behalf of the Club, an eight cylinder h. p. Isotta Fraschini car. The car will have the number plate "I. C. V.", the letters standing for "Citta Vaticanna".

It is of a deep claret colour. The Interior is upholstered in deep red damask with gold fittings. A kind of throne, and the two smaller seats opposite are so made that those using them can sit in any position desired. The door handles are of massive silver with the Papal Tiara and Keys worked upon them.

About 200 cars took part in the pilgrimage. The presentation took place in the Cortile San Damasco, where the Papal Throne was erected. Indian News Service Copyright.

THE DIFFUSION OF THE BIBLE

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LONDON, May 14.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, which celebrates this year the hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, publishes statistics of the editions of the Bible put forth by it.

In 1928 the Society printed 111,499,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures in 618 different languages. These copies have been sold or distributed in all the countries of the world.

ANOTHER SUICIDE

—:o:—

PARIS, TUESDAY.

The body of a peasant-proprietor named Jean Berthier has been discovered in a farm-shed at La Palisse (Allier). The inquest has established that the man committed suicide in an extraordinary manner.

He applied the edge of a hatchet to his head, and then, with the blows of a mallet held in his free hand, he drove the axe into his skull, causing appalling injuries.

A PROLETARIAT OF B. A'S

—:o:—

TOKIO, TUESDAY.

According to official statistics recently issued here, no less than 13 per cent. of the Japanese manual workers in Tokio have university degrees and have duly passed through the secondary and high schools. Indian News Service Copyright.

A COLOSSAL CHRIST

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RIO DE JANEIRO, May 14.

A colossal statue of Christ the King, 40 yards in height, is now in course of erection upon a hoill dominating the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. The pedestal, 7 yards high, at the base of this statue, will bear a latin inscription to the following effect: "Christ has conquered, and he reigns and governs."

This statue will be one of the most imposing in existence, and will rival the famous statue of Liberty which overlooks New York harbour. It will be much larger than the "Christ of the Andes," erected some time ago on the frontier between Chili and the Argentine Republic.

THE HANGMAN'S ROPE

—:o:—

PRAGUE, May 14.

Few popular superstitions are so prevalent in Central Europe as the gruesome idea that a rope which has been used to hang a man is a particularly potent mascot. A queer piece of news, just to hand from Prague, illustrates this forcibly.

Near the Village of Trnbau, in Czecho-Slovakia, the body of an unknown man was found hanging from a tree. All the population of the neighbourhood assembled on the spot in the hope of getting hold of a little bit of the rope. The villagers fought and scrambled wildly for possession of the treasure, blows were freely exchanged, and the situation become quite serious. In the nick of time, however, the Mayor got a brilliant idea; to put an end to the quarrel he put up the precious rope for auction, and it was immediately knocked down to a wealthy farmer for 9,000 crowns.

This lordly sum was at once distributed among the poor of the village, who are more than ever convinced that a hangman's rope brings good luck. Indian News Service Copyright.

WHAT BRUSSELS THINKS OF LONDON

—:o:—

BRUSSELS, May 9.

The famous daily paper "Le Soir" publishes the following. "The English motorpolis is a city where many people disappear without leaving any trace. According to the latest statistic published by the London police, 32 persons disappear on an average every day of the week.

"In 1928, 4,000 girls under 21 years of ago were reported as being lost. Many of there were traced a few weeks later; in general those and sought and found employment as shopgirls or domestic servants without informing their families of their intention or their new address. But there remanis a large number that have never been traced." Indian News Service Copyright.

RECEPTION TO MR. KARANDIKAR

—:o:—

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, former member of the Council of State and President of the Bombay Postal Conference (1928) was given a rousing reception at the Union of Post Office Workers Conference held at Eastbourne. Mr. Karandikar in reply thanked them for their reception and said that the Postal Workers really served not only one country's or one Empire's interests but those of all the nations in the World.—Indian News Service. Copyright.

ONE SCRIPT FOR INDIA

—:o:—

At Caxton Hall on Monday May 13th Sir Leslie Wilson presided at a meeting when a very suggestive paper on "One Script for India" was read. Owing to another meeting of immediate importance having to be held in an adjacent Hall and the matter though of great importance to India could not be adequately debated on. However, it is obvious that while economic in spelling is most needed in French and German and even in English words, Sanskrit supplies the most faithful phonetic expression. Devangari should therefore, be regarded as the most suited script.—Indian News Service.

INDIA AND PROHIBITION

—:o:—

The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, founded in 1885 by the late Mr. Caine, was very worthily represented this year by his son-in-law Lord Clwyd at its annual meeting held on the 13th May. The informative report adopted by it shows how strenuously Indian workers insisted on abstenance and prohibition and one of the speakers, Dr. Sir Haroon Mann, a retired Director of agriculture, referred to Mr. Karandikar's presence from Satara and said that in the Satara District the consumption of Liquor was so low and circumstances so favourable that the District was chosen for trying total prohibition. The fruition of the idea had, however, to be delayed owing to financial stress.—(Indian News Service Copyright.)

COMPLETE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

—:o:—

SPANISH DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY

The "Statesman" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent:—

Telegrams from Barcelona report that tremendous interest is being taken in Spain in a new method of treating paralysis and rheumatic troubles, adopted by a Spanish doctor, Asnero, who is effecting sensational cures.

A special correspondent of a London newspaper telegraphing from Barcelona, declares that he witnessed what appeared to be a complete cure of a man who suffered from acute rheumatism in the arms and legs, who obtained immediate relief after an operation involving canterization of the nasal cavity.

The Rev. "Tubby" Clayton, founder of the Toc H movement, speaking in London with reference to his recent visit to Portugal, said it appeared that the Spanish doctor had made a discovery whereby all kinds of paralysis could be cured. He saw great crowds of people with withered limbs going into chemists' shops and coming out five minutes later shaking limbs that had not been used for years.

The operation was performed by a white-hot needle acting on a long dead nerve.

LIES ABOUT GERMAN WAR GUILT

—:o:—

GERMAN ENAVGELICAL CHURCH DEMANDS IMPARINQUIRYTIAL

BERLIN, June 10

The German Evangelical Church has issued a manifesto protesting the lies about German war guilt still circulated and demanding an impartial enquiry.—Free Press.

MEMORY PLAYS THE TRICK

Cases of Dual Personality

(By A PSYCHOLOGIST.)

It is odd, but true, that every one of us is to a certain degree subject to amnesia, that strange disturbance of the mind which erases remembrances from the brain as though from a blackboard.

If we could remember everything that happened to us during infancy for instance, ordinary adult life might be impossible. We might be afraid of fire or storms, afraid to cross the street, afraid to walk upright.

Modern medical science has come to the conclusion that these victims of a lost memory actually desire to lose their identity, subconsciously, it is true, but none the less definitely.

The traditional blow on the head usually associated with such cases is not the cause, but merely the aggravating factor. Take, for example, the strange case of the son of a prominent physician, whose name I am not permitted to give.

He turned up at his home recently after an absence of a year and a half.

A university graduate, he had disappeared from his home without leaving a trace. His parents would not believe he was dead, and spent a large sum of money during the ensuing months in the effort to find him.

Finally, hundreds of miles away, a young man answering to the name of J. C. Morrison was identified as the missing 'varsity man.

His only inkling of a past life was that he knew there was something wrong with him. He did not remember his name, his parents or his home. He could not recollect having attended a university.

Even his habits and pleasures were not his. The personality of "J. C. Morrison" was new and distinct, having been born on the day he found himself on a quayside, with no knowledge of how he had come there.

In the hope that the sight of his home environment would remove the veil that had dropped over his memory, his parents invited him for a visit. Intimate friends he had known all his life chatted of past events.

But association with once familiar surroundings had not the slightest effect.

He was different and ill at ease, as one might be in a house full of strangers.

Modern phychology likens memory to habit.

The mental process of separating memories into an orderly arrangement makes life possible by causing certain experiences and instincts to be forgotten.

If it fails to function at the proper time, insanity may—and frequently does—result.

Amnesia is one form of dual personality, the individual adopting a new mentality for a time, then discarding it or gradually merging his two personalities into one.

The most remarkable case on record is that of a clergyman who lost his memory after a severe fall. When he regained consciousness it was found that he did not recognise the persons at his bedside, all of whom were intimates, nor did he knew where he was or what had happened to him.

Questions produced in him no response other than a look of wonder. He could not read or write. When food was brought to him he did not understand what it was for, although he was hungry, and he had to be shown how to chew and swallow.

Everyday actions, like walking, talking, eating were to him a source of mystery and perplexity. Yet his brain, as later events showed, was perfectly intact. The fall had produced no actual wound.

By constant observation, however, he learned with phenomenal speed. He noticed that sounds from the mouth caused actions in others, and attempted to imitate them, producing meaningless gibberish.

He was retaught the use of speech, how to read and write, how to use his muscles for walking, climbing or sitting down. So great was his aptitude for learning that within a few months he was again an educated man.

But his memory went back only to the day of his awakening. His habits were new. His handwriting was different. He had simply discarded one shell and adopted another. Then some months later, his memory—that is to say, his original personality—suddenly returned.

He had forgotten everything following the accident, which he believed to have happened the day before. When told that a period of months had elapsed, he thought his friends were playing a huge practical joke. He went back to his original habits and mannerisms. His handwriting became again that which he had normally used.

Some time later he relapsed into his second personality, followed still again by a transformation back to the first. The two personalities alternated in possession of his mind for periods of time, which steadily shortened, until finally they merged into one, and he was able to remember everything that had happened in chronological order.

During the war there were exceptional opportunities to study amnesia. The frequent recurrence of the malady was then attributed to shell shock, a term since discarded, as it was found that the shock which knocked a man unconscious was only the occasion, not the fundamental cause, of loss of memory.

The emotional conflict in front-line fighting was between fear and pride. The instinct of self-preservation, coupled with memories of painful experiences during early childhood, urges the soldier to run away. The ingrained discipline of a soldier's life urges him to stay and face the music.

Not being able both to advance and run away, one or the other of the two opposing instincts is conveniently removed.

Another interesting case of partial amnesia was that of a woman who found herself in a certain town and could not explain how she had arrived there. She realised that she had lost her memory and kept a diary to record any unusual happenings.

Registering at an hotel, she automatically wrote. "Broo—", then could not finish. While riding in a tramcar she lapsed into that blank state of mind which a monotonous trip induces. When the conductor suddenly shouted, "South-street!" she found herself rising to get off, although that was not her destination. From that she remembered that she had lived in a street of that name in some other town.

Waking suddenly she would be surprised to find that the windows were in the wrong place, and the barking of a dog brought a name to the tip of her tongue—where it stuck.

A neurologist to whom she went for help discovered that when her mind was not on her affliction, various miscellaneous bits of information could be startled out of her. To learn her name he made her relax completely with her eyes closed.

Then he suddenly fired a question at her; she looked surprised; the doctor placed a cheque-book under her hand, and she wrote her name in the proper place.

She seemed to be actually afraid of recovering her memory. Subsequent events showed that the amnesia was her mind's way of escaping an unhappy home.—"Sunday Express".

COMMUNAL TENSION AT KHARAGPUR

—:o:—

5 HINDUS STABBED

KHARAGPUR, June 10.

Five Hindus including 4 Sadhus were stabbed on Sunday night inside a Hindu temple at Kharagpur. The injured have been removed to the Railway hospital where two are lying in a critical condition. Two arrests are reported to have been made. As a precautionary measure military and police patrolled the area during the remainder of the night. It will be recalled that Kharagpur was the scene of a communal riot some time ago.—A. P.

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MARX'S PROPHECY BEING FULFILLED

—:o:—

Collective Organisation of Production and Exchange Triumphs

The burning question of to-day, whether the economic system shall be individualist or collective, is dealt with in the Brussels "Peuple" by Leon Delsinne, the director of the Brussels Labour College. He writes as follows:

"We live in a strange age! On the one hand, technical progress is going forward which is upsetting all our habits and revolutionising all our customs, without any protest being raised against these changes: but on the other hand, there are certain small circles which believe that the results of these changes can notwithstanding be avoided.

While business men are finding trains far too slow and are using aeroplanes instead, people in less prosperous circumstances are on Sundays filling the motor buses which throng the public highways. Many workrs save money to enable them to spend a holiday in travel or at the seaside. Through the wireless hundreds of thousands of people are enjoying the same music and lectures, dramatic performances etc. Mixed crowds growing ever larger and larger throng exhibitions of all kinds! Gigantic stores, "where you can get everything", are becoming more and more general. In short, collective action of every kind is taking a larger and larger place in the lives of men: and everyone of us would feel absolutely uprooted if he had to be content with the narrow circle of friends and relations upon whom he was entirely dependent only 50 years ago.

Nevertheless, certain people are of opinion that even to-day there is still one sphere in which individualism is the supreme lord and master. This sphere is that of the production and distribution of all our wealth. These people believe that everything would be lost if the power and right of the employers, their sacred mission to distribute work and the means of subsistence were curtailed in the very smallest degree, and if any derogations were made from their "social functions."

AMERICAN EXAMPLE ANALYSED.

If any one protests against this, he is at once told to look at the United States. "See what comes of giving free play to initiative in the United States! See how splendidly most of the industrialists organise th work there, without the interference of the wretched trade unions, by direct negotiation with the workers: and see what splendid wages the workers earn through their zea!"

As far as the high wages are concerned, I have many a time explained that only a small minority of the workers get these high wages, and that the good relations between the worker and employers in factories where no trade unions are allowed do not go very far. To-day I should like to add another word of caution: if we follow carefully the ample and very varied information we receive concerning the United States, we shall get a definite impression that the economic organisation in the States is far from being all that it should be. No doubt there are concerns which are perhaps better equipped and managed than those of other countries: but there are also very many factories which are much worse equipped than those of other countries.

It is not many years since an official Commission of Investigation reported that there was enormous wastefulness. This was at a time when hundreds of American enterprises were being held up as models to the world.

In that enormous country, with a population which has not yet reached 15 per square kilometer, there is still plenty of scope for development on individualistic lines, and great progress may still be looked for. But even now we must not under-estimate the coordinating activities of the American banks.

In our old Europe conditions are quite different. If any one country is brought up against a difficult problem, there is nothing for it but collective action: all the classes of the people must work together to solve it.

STRIKING INSTANCE.

Germany is one of the earliest and most striking instances of this. When the collapse in the value of the mark plunged the whole of the German economic system into chaos and ruin, the Germans were not content with an appeal to individual initiative, but worked out a collective scheme: the industrialists did not perhaps receive direct orders, but they were given urgent advice and general guiding principles. In order to ensure adequate influence in the trend of economic policy, the national government and those of the states took charge of many undertakings. Apart from the coal mines, whose exploitation is already under State supervision, a co-ordinated economic scheme has also been introduced for aluminium and various other raw materials, so that the most powerful industries of Germany are already under a certain degree of control.

When the German National Economic Council discussed the question of rationalisation, it declared that it was endeavouring to secure a rise in the standard of living by improved production, that is, by a larger output at smaller sale prices. It also declared that all classes of the population must help to attain this goal.

FRANCE AND RATIONALISATION.

It will perhaps be objected that Germany is a country in which state intervention in industry has reached an advanced stage. Well, then, let us turn to France. In France it was Loucheur, a great industrialist, now Minister of Labour in the Poincare cabinet, who said in parliament: "The need for rationalisation is admitted, and, rightly understood, the interests of the class which is in general called the ruling or capitalist class, consist in effecting this rationalisation in complete understanding with the workers. Rationalisation brings to the fore so many important problems that the state cannot look on unconcerned. What I regret is that this task is beginning at a time of disorder, instead of at a time of cooperation and systematic work.

It is impossible to speak more plainly. Loucheur might just as well have said straight out that rationalisation means "creating order," and that order cannot be secured unless private interests adjust and subordinate themselves to public interests.

But there are not two ways in which the productive capacity of a people can be brought to its highest point Either directly or indirectly, there must be collective organisation of production and exchange. One of Marx's prophecies is being fulfilled before our eyes!

Capitalism, the outcome of individualist production and competition, is in the natural course of its own development, promoting the elements which will destroy it!" (I. F. T. U. Reports).

RURAL SECRETARIES' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

—:o:—

The following candidates have passed the Rural Secretaries' Certificate Examination, held in the month of March 1929, by the Central Education Board of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay:—

I. CLASS (in order of merit):—D A Sawant; A J Chitambar; G G Kulkarni; W G Patil.

II. CLASS (in order of merit):—S M Honrao; K S Despande; H G Sane; D D Medhekar; G Y Avachat; A B Walke; H B Kulkarni; G B Desai; D G Deshmuk.

PASS CLASS:—G F Bhasur; C K Deshpande; T R Gaokar; H B Kulkarni; D S Sangangouda; J K Shindge; C F Virakmath; V L Wali; V R Deshmukh; V G Nimbalkar; T V Nisal; N S Patil; V N Sathe; A N Barge; D K Gulve; D K Joshi; K M Agnihotri; D S Chaudhari; N B Chaudhari; G B Kapale; B B Patil; D J Patil; D N Patil; D T Patil; O V Patil; N B Khot; A P Patil; H R Patil; A T Gobil; K L Kasar; M D Shette.

RURAL SECRETARIES' (JUNIOR) CERTIFICATE.

The following candidates have passed the Rural Secretaries' (Junior) Certificate Examination held in the month of March, 1929:—J M Chaturvedi: B L Patel; B C Adhavaryu; S S Hiremath; M A Kordamnath; B C Kotambri; D V Kulkarni; K N Naik; C B Shettar S N Shivalli; A K Sheikh; B K Deshpande; M T Choudhari; S P Deshpande; R B Dhamdhere; D P Inamdar; D M Phirke; B A Hasabnis; S R Joshi; D N Kulkarni; J N Patil.

URBAN SECRETARIES' CERTIFICATE.

The following candidates have passed the Urban Secretaries' Certificate Examination held in the month of March 1929:—C R Patel; N C Saraiya; O U Shastri; Y M Ranade.

URBAN SECRETARIES' CERTIFICATE (JUNIOR) EXAMINATION.

The following candidates has passed the Urban Secretaries' Certificate Examination, held in the month of March 1929:—B N Adhavaryu.

URBAN BANKS' SECRETARIES' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the Urban Banks' Secretaries' Certificate Examination held in the month of March 1929:—G M Joshi; G J Kapdia; O U Shastri; S C Shah; A S Yardi; R K Advani; G B Desai; C R Patel; N C Saraiya A B Hiremath; K H Tatti; S R

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THE PEOPLE WHO COUNT

—:o:—

"The office of the Government of India close in New Delhi and open in Simla on the . . . April"—Indian Announcement.

Journalists admirably discourse on the Indian problem; officials wrestle with it; Commissions sit on it: politicians self-denyingly elevate it above the plane of party controversy; experts wax warm over it. Writes Mr. Edward Whain in "India." Yet they all seem to ignore the doings and aspirations of The People Who Count. Even Sir John Simon appears to have shown the same neglect. Although that select circle is intimately concerned with the movement foreshadowed in the text above, the point is consistently overlooked by the commentators. Indeed The People Who Count help to lead the vanguard of the Exodus to the Hills, whether from New Delhi to Simla, Calcutta to Darjeeling, Lucknow to Nami Tal and so on. For, when the heat of the Plains rises dizzily on the thermometer, they lift up their eyes to the Himalayas. Perambulators which have been daily taking the air in Talkatora Gardens will be packed up, swathed in funny bag and labelled. Ponies which have been disporting themselves on the Ridge are put in charge of "saises" for the uphill trek. The equipment of the nursery is jammed into a big wooden crate, due arrangement being made for the retention, as travelling companion of the favourite woolly bear or doll or penguin. The People Who Count have to resign themselves to a rather stuffy dive into Delhi railway station, to much noise and bustle on the platform, to a fairly comfortable night in the train on a funny shel-like bed, to a half-sleepy and mysterious struggle at Kalka with breakfast and luggage, and from there to a tiresome journey in a toy train, which winds and snorts and twists its way up to the toy station at Simla, high up among the clouds. The adventure is the subject of careful report from Mummy to Daddy, who has to wait until the official time of moving arrives. The People Who Count are recorded as having been "very good" "quiet, but very tired," "a little sick between Dharampore and Barog," "rather troublesome but now fast asleep." They are, however, supremely ignorant of all this. In a few days after their arrival in the fairy realm of deodars and pines, they have become acclimatised to life at 7,000 feet above sea-level—far quicker than their elders—and have settled down to the routine of their very important careers for six months. Among The People Who Count, Daddies and Mummies take their proper place in the scheme of things. To Those Others, who are sometimes called "Aunties and Uncles and sometimes just baldly "Grown Ups," Daddy may be "The Honorable Sir Sealing Wax, Member for the Promise and Hinderances Department"—see the clearly labelled boxes on his official and domestic baggage as it is borne along the Simla Mall on the bowing backs of sturdy, sackcloth-garbed hillmen. He has many letters after his name. In the circle of The People Who Count he is simply Clifford's Daddy, and that is that. Joan's Mummy, too, may be a Very Burra Lady Sahib on whom the Calling League cannot call by post, but has to make a massed attack on the personal calling box, and on whom the most flippant grass widow or negligent Hill Captain has to wait. The People Who Count take no cognisance of that. Joan's Mummy to them is merely a delightful—sometimes annoyingly busy—presence, who smoothes out the difficulties which arise in the course of nursery politics. Clifford's Daddy is a funny man, who makes quaint faces and has a rich store of bedtime tales. The People Who Count take life seriously, but philosophically. They have their regular midday meetings on the round of Jakko, where the monkeys are, down Boileauganje way, in the shadow of Viceregal Lodge, or even on Elysium Hill. At these meetings Nannies and Mates have their own forms of conversation. The People Who Count, according to their ages, also manage to exchange views, or hear about forthcoming parties—parties are numerous, for what else are Viceroys, Governors and hospitable Black Heart Knights made?—and to discuss the latest feat of the yellow, shaggy, one-eyed pony or the graceless donkey promoted from the work of carrying the dhobi's load. Tiffin, the afternoon sleep, the subsequent tea and walk come into the programme. It is wound up by that wondrous hour, snatched between the bath by the side of the log-fire and the "go to sleep now, darlings." edict. Then Mummy's resource in story-telling and Daddy's amazing and undignified contortions as a comedian, when he has arrived from New Delhi, provide a thrilling series of delights. So the Hill days pass. They are very precious for The People Who Count—even more precious than is realised at the time. Within six months a big slice has gone from the life of these important folk. Next year, if they come to Simla, say, they will be much nearer the time when the order is for Home and school. The friendly "jhimpannis" who drag the rickshaws, resplendent in blue and silver, and are kinsmen of the Mate—a powerful but devoted slave of The People Who Count—the ayah, that confirmed misogynist the dhobi, the cheerful, wiry bhisti with his gleaming dark-brown mussick and the resourceful sweeper, they all combine to make the court of the babu-log as full as possible of kindly ritual and fragrant sentiment. The aloof and glittering snows across the valleys bring to the green-clad hills and shady roads a touch of magic which fills the simple minds of The People Who Count and their mentors with an imaginative note. It transcends in wisdom all the book learning there ever was. When the day comes for one of these People to resign membership of the select circle and to depart—probably with Daddy as well as Mummy—down the Hill on the long journey to Bombay it is hard to forget what the Hills have taught. The memory is not consciously held. When the big liner reaches Marseilles some of the simplest Hindustani words will probably have been forgotten. But at the back of the minds of The People Who (once upon a time) Counted in Simla, where the twinkling yellow eyes at night-time fleck the velvet blackness of the hillside, there is an ever-recurring stirring of the fancy. Later it takes definite shape. As the Girl or the Boy—Young Woman or Young Man, if you like—leans over the taffrail twenty years hence and watches the eager swirl of the blue-black Indian Ocean parting for the ship to speed on its way to Bombay once again, she or he feels that it is no strangeness ahead, but the due fulfilment of an old bond of comradeship with India forged up there in the Himalayas so very close to the stars by The People Who Count and the kindly brown mentors of their day.

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LALA RIDAR NATH'S TRIAL

(Continued from page 6.)

day, gave preference to this public duty and reached Hoshiarpur on the fixed date. It was my proud privilege to have been present at the time he so very ably argued the case. He contended that the diary which was said to contain the speeches which formed the basis of the case was an absolutely unreliable rag of paper which could be tampered with at any time and by any man. He said: "It is a book which no body knows from where it came, who got it and who used it and when he used it. It bears no distinctive mark. Its pages were never numbered and nobody can say where it was placed after recording of speeches and how it lay unclaimed, uncared-for in an unlocked almirah." Dr. Alam added that the prosecution has not produced that report of the S. I. of police which was recorded on 6th and 7th December the dates of holding Diwan because that would have gone against the prosecution. Dr. Alam then read the speech sentence by sentence and very ably showed that that was all a fair and legitimate criticism of the policy and measures of the Government and if this right even is not conceded to a citizen then, as he put it; "Let the Government promulgate an Ordinance licence-forward that every Indian should address the Government as Mai Bap and Hazur Anwar and not a word should be uttered by him by way of criticism or to express his disapproval or dissent of what the Government does." He asked: "Is it sedition to criticise the Excise policy of the Government? Is it sedition to request people to wear Khaddar and boycott foreign cloth? Is it sedition to ask people to give up liquor and intoxicants? Is it sedition to ask Hindus and Muslims to be linked into one nation? Is it sedition to ask people to improve their sanitation and live more healthly and clean lives? Is it sedition to ask people, to give up the use of Banaspati Ghee which is sapping our vitality? Is it sedition to ask people to strive to win Swaraj? If all this is sedition then Lala Kidar Nath alone should not be sent to jail but every public man, every journalist, every Nationalist, every patriot should forthwith be clapped behind the iron bars of a prison gate." He said, the Government is not acting wisely in penalising the legitimate political activities of Congressmen. This is bound to aggravate the disappointment of all those who had already despaired of constitutional agitation". He said: "Lala Kidar Nath is a prominent Congressmen. He is a member of the All-India Congress Committee. He is the Financial Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. He is the General Secretary of the City Congress Committee Lahore and as such he believes in and preaches non-violent methods to win Freedom and if even those methods will be considered as criminal the Government will have to reap the effects of this short-sighted policy. This is bound to drive the discontentment into subterranean regions and to force people to resort to different methods to get their grievances redressed." Dr. Alam profusely quoted various judgments to support his contention. He then particularly emphasised that the sentence should be a light one as Hon. Mr. Justice Eforde had by reducing the sentence of Mehta Anand Kishore to 5 weeks' rigorous imprisonment shown the way to the magistrates that the offence of sesition, even if proved, does not necessarily call for a heavy sentence. I am somewhat disappointed to find that the Magistrate paid no heed to any of the pleadings of Dr. Alam who had so very eloquently appealed to the Court Judge. He addressed the Court and said: "Sir you are here to administer justice and to hold the balance even between the Executive and the citizens and that no extraneous consideration should be permitted to adversely affect the judgment because the case is a political one or that the accused is not liked by the Executive because of his being a patriot." The Magistrate awarded a very severe sentence.

UNQUENCHABLE SPIRIT.

Lala Kidar Nath is a jewel among men. He is absolutely unmoved by this sentence. His patriotism is the breath of his body and the life of his soul. He has an unquenchable thirst for Freedom. His love for his Motherland cannot be dwindled even by an iota by such heavy sentences but certainly one rubs one's eyes in amazement to find that the Govtrnment cannot tolerate even the simple truths of the Congressmen. This shows that the Government is determined to crush our legitimate and peaceful activities for the betterment of our country and if this state of affairs continues I am afraid all religious and ethical books will have to be declared seditious and all efforts for social, political and economic betterment of our country will have to be stopped and all temperance and other benevolent associations will have to be closed down. Will our countrymen coolly and complacently watch this blow being inflicted on their primary right to work for the welfare of the country? Will the country tolerate this undue interference in its civic rights?

On my own and on behalf of Lala Kidar Nath, his father, brother and other relatives and friends I offer my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to Dr. Mohamed Alam who has been taking so much pains to defend Lala Kidar Nath. I know it was a labour of love for him because he loves Lala Kidar Nath no less than others do. He sacrificed his time, his health was put to a severe strain and he had to subordinate his other professional work because he held Lala Kidar Nath, his colleague and co-worker and compatriot in high esteem.

I thank most warmly Pundit Ram Nath Vakil Hoshiarpur whose valued assistance in this case was a considerable gain to the defence. He has been taking a personal interest in this case and I and Lala Kidar Nath and his relatives and friends are deeply grateful to him.

The local Congress Committee and its oCeial Shah Jan Mond., Pt. Durga Dass, Pt. Sham Dass, and other Hindus Mahomedans and Sikh gentlemen took a very loving interest in these cases. They provided all help and facilities to Lala Kidar Nath and his relatives and were affectionate hoets for all those who visited Hoshiarpur. I cannot adequately thank Pt. Durgadas for the generous hospitality he always extended to all of us. Besides being of immense value in carrying out the defence, he was always found to be eager to provide every possible help and comfort to all those who visited Hoshairpur in this case.

SACRIFICE FOR THE COUNTRY.

One episode of a series of persecutions against Lala Kidar Nath is partially ever. He has been taken to Meerut to stand a bigger trial. His friends deplore his absence, his co-workers feel his separation at every step. He was the heart of all of us and therefore, we all are sad and grief-stricken because of his not being amidst us. I know his aged father and his children who are constantly thinking of him, his loving brother who is faithful to him as Lakhshmana was to Rama are all deeply grieved to find Lala Kidar Nath seeparated from them. Oft have tears trickled on my cheeks at the said sight of his babies clamouring for a look at their father. But that brave lion roars in the den with the same vigour. His eyes shine with the same splendour and his face beam with the same child-like innocent and honest smile. His patriotism is on the increase if any increase were possible. He is indifferent to what is happening and it can be most honestly said of him that he does not feel even for a minute that he is in jail. He is free his soul is free, his mind is free, and he is absolutely unmindful of the chains and fetters that are adorning his body. Like the noble warrior Arjuna his gaze is fixed only on one thing viz., the attainment of Swaraj and let us hope and believe that the huge sacrifices of such selfless brave and noble patriots will very soon usher the advent of Swaraj when instead of handcuffing, Lala Kidar Nath, people will put garlands around his neck and shout "Kidar Nath Ki Jai". We can hasten the advent of that bright day only if we were to make a grim determination that come what may be shall know no rest till we have reached the goal.

BOMBAYS DRAINAGE PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

laid down in England in this respect. Messrs. Mackison and Watson then decided to keep the Love Grove Outfall for the portion of the city now sewered and as regards the North of the Island to have another Outfall at Antop Hill where they recommended the discharge of the purified sewage into a creek running by the side of salt pans.

ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESS.

The purification scheme recommended to the Municipality and approved of by Mr. Watson was what is known as "Activated Sludge Process". In this latter scheme Messrs. Mackison and Watson recommended three different Outfalls, (a), at the Colaba Point for Colaba and Southern Fort, (b), the present Outfall at Love Grove for the sewage from central part of the city and (c), at Antop Hill into the harbour for the north of Bombay. The Port and the Government consented to the Outfall at Antop Hill on the following conditions:—(1) that all the sewage be dealt with by purification process and that the effluent be entirely innocuous and non-putrescent and that the exact process to be adopted and the details of the works to be designed to produce such an effluent should be submitted to the Port Trust Consultants for their report; and

(2) that the management and the purification works should be placed in the hands of a Resident Chemist and Bacteriologist.

MOONSHINE.

There appear to be sharp difference of opinion among the Municipal councillors regarding the advisability of having an Outfall at the Antop Hill with the purification scheme. And it is this difference of opinion which is delaying the solution of the question. A large number of councillors do not accept the objections against the Love Grove Outfall Mr. Mackison put forward at the eleventh hour. They consider that these objections are mere "moonshine" and they advocate the plan of the Love Grove Outfall as originally designed and the draining of the north of Bombay to that Outfall. The other section advocate the carrying out of the Watson-Mackison scheme with an Outfall at Antop Hill. The literature on this subject since 1920 to date is simply voluminous and there is a mass of reports on the subject. The Drainage Committee last year requested the ex-Drainage Engineer, Mr. D. D. Daruvala, to make a report on the question of this Outfall, and in June 1928 Mr. Daruvala submitted to the Committee an interesting Report on the whole subject. In this Report Mr. Daruvala has pointed out that the objections against the Love Grove Outfall and the Love Grove site cited by the opponents were all against the old Outfall and the old system of discharging the sewage. But, as he points out, since the new Outfall has been constructed even up to half the total length contemplated the nuisance has decreased by 90 per cent. He refutes the allegations of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Mackison that the nuisance and the smell at Warden Road and Hornby-Vellard are due to sewage outfall and pertinently points out the local causes which exist at those places and which are responsible for the nuisance. He definitely states that the smell near the Love Grove Outfall and Love Grove Sluice is not due to the sewage outfall but to the storm water creek. He then examines the new Mackison-Watson scheme with an outfall at Antop Hill and quotes copious extracts from professional journals and the opinions of different engineers in Great Britain and America including Mr. Watson himself to show that the activated sludge process of purification which Mr. Watson has recommended is not free from certain defects and whimsical working.

MR. WATSON'S INCONSISTENCY.

He incidentally point out that Mr. Watson has different views at different times. In the first scheme Mr. Watson enunciated and accepted the well-established principle that there should be no multiplicity of sewerage Outfall. In his second scheme he threw that principle overboard and recommended three different outfalls. In his first scheme Mr. Watson was against impounding the sewage at Colaba point with an Outfall at Colaba. Now he has changed his views and will have impounding tank and an Outfall at Colaba. Mr. Daruvala remarks: "It appears to me that he was so anxious to have an outfall into the Harbour with the expensive purification works that he was ready to win over opposition and has laid aside his previous views and has accepted contrary views."

(To Be Continued).

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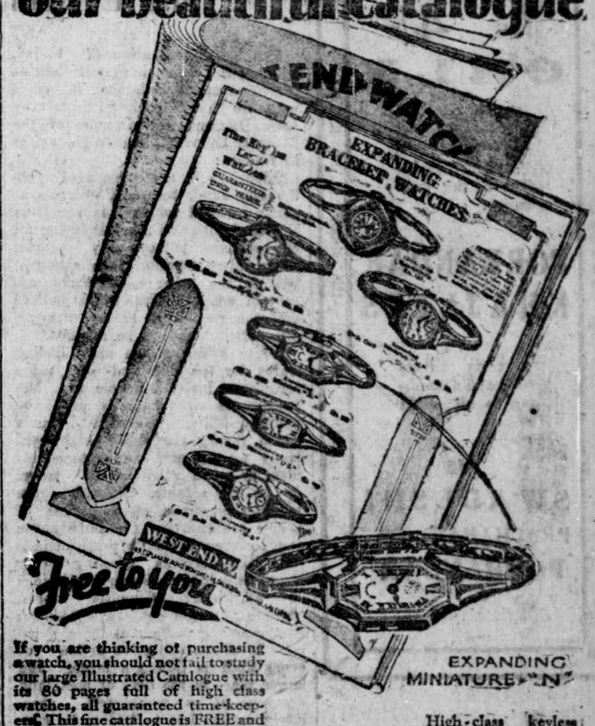

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DOMINANT WOMAN

—:o:—

The Circus-Girl Empress

Small—it is remarkable how many of the dominant women in history have been small—dark-haired, with a pale face, of oval shape, and large black eyes, the celebrated Empress Theodora of Christian Constantinople has come down to posterity with a name sadly tarnished.

Not that her critics dared to publish their attacks on her during her life, or while her adoring husband, Justinian, emperor and legislator, still ruled and mourned her loss. They were discreetly silent until Justinian had passed away.

Then they gave their pens full licence, and the result was a portrait horrifying in every detail.

This, briefly, is what Theodora's enemies say. Born about the beginning of the sixth century of the Christian era, she was the younger daughter of a humble attendant on the bears kept for the entertainment of spectators at one of the two great circuses in Constantinople.

Her father died while she was very young, her mother married again, and her sister became a dancer, acrobat, and pantomimist at the circus; and the little Theodora accompanied her as attendant, learned the business, and soon took up the profession herself.

THE CHILD "STAR".

At the circus she became a child "star". She had no modesty nor moral scruples, and cast all restraint aside. She attracted the notice of the Governor of Roman Africa, who took her out to his province, and after a time turned her out into the streets.

For some years she wandered about Egypt and Syria, making a precarious and disgraceful living. Finally, about twenty-one years old; she returned to Constantinople; and there a surprising thing happened.

The old Emperor Justin I., that parvenu from Illyria, nowadays part of Jugo-Slavia had a favourite nephew, whom he had brought from his native village, given a good education, and plainly designed as his successor on the throne, heaping honour after honour upon him.

This nephew took the name of Justinian, somehow met Theodora, and fell in love with her. He was already thirty-eight, and destined to be emperor, but he was ready, so the story continues, to make the disreputable young vagabond his wife, but it was not until two years later that he was able to carry out his intention.

A few years more passed, and then after Justin's death Justinian and Theodora were seated on their thrones, emperor and empress of the civilised world. This, it must be admitted, was no mean advancement for the bear-keeper's daughter the the notorious circus girl, and all else that we are asked to believe that Theodora had been.

Thereafter, for twenty-one years, Theodora reigned beside her husband, and maintained an extraordinary sway over him.

Whether or not she continued her licentious life after her marriage there is a divergence of statement. Her bitterest critic does not say so. But others do.

Such is one side of the case. On the other are the testimonies of her husband and her partisans.

Justinian never ceased to extol her virtues. In public documents he would speak of "our most pious consort, given us by God", and emphasise her position as "partner in our counsels". On her death he was inconsolable, and the readiest way to his favour was always praise of the dead woman.

To her partisans she was little less than a saint; for many years after she had gone, indeed, actually esteemed as a saint. "The empress who loves God, the faithful empress," was the frequent description of her. And they could point to her magnificent charities, her foundation of churches, convents, hospitals, and orphanages in various parts of the empire.

What is the explanation of this astonishing difference of opinion on Theodora's character? It is as in the cases of Anne Boleyn and of Queen Elizabeth in English history, and of other famous women too, the influence of religious views.

Theodora was like Anne Boleyn and Elizabeth, an heretic in the eyes of the orthodox. Her particular heresy was that known as "monophysite," which had been condemned by the Council of Chalcedony half a century before her birth, but which still flourished in Egypt and Syria, and had a strong following in Constantinople itself.

Theodora was an ardent sectarian throughout her reign, and therefore to her friends a saintly woman, to her foes an accursed one, but at all events she was a brave and determined woman.

Constantinople when Justinian's reign began was, as it had long been, an exceedingly factious city. There were, above all, two great organisations, known as the Blues and the Greens, which had begun as "fans" at the chariot-races at the Hippodrome, but had developed into political factions, while still keeping up their interest in racing.

Justinian decided to put down the turbulence of the two factions, which led to constant troubles. After one fatal riot the City Prefect arrested and executed five men, and would have executed two more had not the hangman bungled, and the two been rescued from the Prefect's hands. One was a Blue, the other a Green.

At the Hippodrome races three days later the Emperor was assailed with loud cries for the pardon of the two men. He made no answer, whereon the united factions made their way to the gaol, broke it open, and burned it down.

The rioting spread. Justinian, in panic agreed to remove the Prefect and other unpopular officials. But now there was a plot to depose him and set up another Emperor.

"PERJURER".

He could not trust the Palace Guards, and had only about 1,500 loyal provincial troops in Constantinople. On going down to the Hippodrome to try to appease the mob, Bible in hand and ready to swear to give them what they wanted, he was greeted with shouts of "Liar!" "Perjurer!"

Incendiarism and street fighting proceeded briskly.

A hurried council was called at the palace. All, including his generals, agreed with Justinian that only flight was left—until Theodora spoke. Flight was still possible, she said, but to one who had reigned exile was intolerable. She ended with a quotation: "The purple of Empire is a fair winding-sheet!"

Her courage carried the day. Justinian did not fly. His generals rallied, led their troops to the Hippodrome, and there was a massacre, in which it is said that 30,000 people were slain. After this the Blues and Greens were much less troublesome.

In 548 she succumbed to cancer, not yet fifty years old. She bore no children to Justinian, who survived her by twenty-seven years, but never married again. There seems no doubt, however, that she had one daughter before her marriage, but the parentage is unknown.

A LEGAL SENSATION

'Lucio' writes in the "Manchester Guardian"

The makings of a very important test case, which one would like to see taken right to the House of Lords, have just arisen at Cheltenham. The point involved, which concerns the layman as well as the lawyer, is this: 'Is it a sign of insanity to kiss a solicitor?'

The point is to be taken seriously because it is a solicitor who has raised it. In explaining to the Cheltenham magistrates that a client of his seemed to be in scarcely a normal frame of mind he explained that she was very anxious to kiss him, and he added, 'If that is not a sign of insanity, I don't know what is.'

And yet it seems a strange test and one that has not hitherto been recognised by the Commissioners of Lunacy. Are we understand that to kiss any or all solicitors, anywhere and at any time, is certain symptom of insanity? Hardly, because in that case no solicitors would ever become married men, a state of affairs which is contrary to common observation and the national history of a by no means negligible species

Again, there are now solicitors of both sexes. Would it be a sign of mental abnormality to want to kiss a very young and very pretty solicitress? And what happens if a male attorney wishes to kiss a female representative of the species. Can that be done without suspicion of insanity? In that case why may two solicitors do with impunity that which one solicitor and one layman may do only on peril of being regarded as mentally deficient? The whole sub-subject bristles with 'intriguing' aspects with obviously deserve the attention the highest authorities in the land.

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SHRIVARDHAN TROUBLE

—:o:—

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' MEETING

A very largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held in the Chotta Kabristan on the night of the 1st of June to protest against the propaganda of a certain section of Hindus against the administration of H. H. the Begum Regent of Janjira State.

Mr. Mohammad Ali, M.A. (Cantab), of Dharvi was unanimously elected to the chair. The President in his opening remarks said, "As a friend of Hindus and a sincere worker in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity it pains me to draw the attention of my Hindu brethren to the extremely aggressive and unjust attitude taken by some of them at the instigation of a few interested and mischievous persons.

"We Muslims are enjoined by oud Holy Prophet to help our brother aggressor by stopping his aggression. But our Hindu brethren wish to help their brother aggressors by lending their support to their aggression. Such an attitude is surely iniquitous and unworthy of any true nationalists. I do not wish that this question should be given a communal colour by us as I am told that all law-abiding and sensible Hindus are still loyal to the State. We are here simply to give due publicity to the facts of the case and state the reasons underlying the Shrivardhan agitation and contradict the mendacious and extremely mischievous propaganda carried on by a clique of certain interested Hindus in the press as well as on the platform.

"Before calling upon the mover of first resolution I should like to call your attention to one very important fact. And that is that until quite recently the administration of the Janjira State was the sole monopoly of Hindus and the Muslim subjects of the State were scrupulously shut out from their legitimate share. Luckily a Parsi Dewan who was partial no community was appointed. With a stern hand he began to deal equitably with both the communities. This the Hindus could not tolerate.

I now call upon Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan to propose the first resolution."

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE.

In moving the first resolution Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor, "Ittihad" made a long speech and said that the resolutions passed at the Marwadi Vidyalaya meeting did not represent the feelings and sentiments of the entire Hindu community of the State who are loyal at heart to the State like their Muslim brethren.

Maulana Shaukat Ali seconded the resolution was passed.

Mulla Mohamed Hasan Khatib Shaber Mulla, Bombay, in proposing the second resolution said that the administration of the present Dewan under the able supervision of Her Highness the Begum Regent is by far the most efficient and fruitful administration that the State has had for the last fifty years.

Moulvi Gulam Ahmed Telyal seconded the resolution adding that the steps taken by Her Highness the Begum Saheba were not so much to protect the Muslims as for the restoration of peace and order and therefore not only the Muslims but all the law-abiding people whether Muslims or Hindus should be grateful to Her Highness.

Moulvi Abdur Rawoof moved and Mr. M. H. Antoola seconded the third resolution.

Seth Haji Ahmed Mitha moved the forth resolution, seconded by Kazi M. H. Murghay Kazi of Bombay.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. This public meeting records its emphatic protest against the mischievous and misleading attitude taken up by a clique of Hindus in a meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, about the affairs of Shrivardhan. The resolutions passed in that meeting represent neither the sentiments of the general mass of loyal Hindu subject of the State nor those of the Mussalmans. This meeting fully appreciates the steps taken by the State Authorities to establish peace and order and affirms its full faith in the wise and unprejudiced rule of Her Highness the Begum Saheba the Regent of Janjira State.

2. This public meeting records its appreciation at the timely use of necessary force by the State Authorities to protect the lives and properties of Mussalmans of Shrivardhan and to suppress the power of mischief makers by arresting the ring leaders whose only aim was to disturb the Hindu-Muslim harmony that has always been a characteristic feature of the unbiased and wise of the Rulers of Janjira.

3. This meeting authorises the President to forward copies of the resolutions passed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay with a request that this public meeting desires that the Government of Bombay should maintain an attitude of neutrality in respect of the recent happenings in Janjira State, as this meeting is quite confident that the present administration of the State under the able guidance of the Dewan is quite competent to deal with the situation impartially.

4. This public meeting also authorises the President to forward copies of the above resolutions passed to Her Highness the Begum Saheba the Regent of Janjira State with an expression of this meeting full appreciation of all that has been done by the State Authorities and a further expression of the hope that everything possible will be done to safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of Shrivardhan.

"PHONOGRAM" SYSTEM

—:o:—

INTRODUCED IN BOMBAY

The Postmaster General has issued the following notice:—

The "Phonogram" system referred to in rule 411-A of the Post and Telegraph Guide, which is reproduced below for ready reference, will be introduced in Bombay from Monday the 10th June 1929, as an experimental measure. Telephone subscribers wishing to send telegrams to the Central Telegraph Office for onward transmission should dial 299 or call the Bovernment exchange and ask for "Phonograms." Copies of messages which, according to the rule, have to be sent to the subscriber by post, can be handed over to the window delivery peons of the subscribers it so desired.

411-A Phonograms (Receiving and despaching of telegrams by Telephone).—At such Department Telegraph Offices as the Director-General may authorise in this behalf telephone subscribers may send and receive telegrams except press telegrams by telephone under the Phonogram system in the manner explaned below.

SENT TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams, inland and foreign, other than press telegrams may be telephoned by a telephone subscriber for onward transmission to the Central Telegraph Office, without prepayment on the following conditions:—

(i) The telephone subscriber must have a deposit account under clause 398 of the "Post and Telegraph Guide," and he must pay the deposit account maintenance fee. The minimum upkeep fee of Rs. 10 required under that clause will not, however, be made applicable to a deposit account specially opened for telegrams telephoned by telephone subscribers. (ii) In addition to the charges on telegrams as shown in clause 397 and section XXIV of the "Post and Telegrah Guide" an additional fee of two annas will be charged in respect of each such telegram. (iii) The signature of the sender will not be necessary in the case of such telegrams. (iv) This Department accepts no responsibility for mutilations or mistakes in transmission by telephone.

The procedure to be adopted will be that a telephone subscriber will ring up a certain number (which will be alloted when the system is introduced in an office), give his telephone number and ask for a message to be taken down. He will first give the total number of words in the text and then proceed to dictate the message clearly and distinctly to enable the clerk to take it down correctly. The subscriber will then ring off. Immediately after this the C.T.O. will ring up the number given by the subscriber and repeat the message.

A copy of the message received on the telephone will be sent to the subscriber by the first available post.

RECEIVED TELEGRAMS.

Received telegrams will be telephoned by the telegraph office to the telephone subscriber concerned free of charge on the following conditions:—

(i) If the C. T. O. gets no answer from a subscriber for whom it has a telegram for delivery the subscriber will be rung up three times at intervals of about 15 minutes each and if the message cannot be telephoned within an hour of its receipt it will be delivered in the ordinary way by hand. (ii) Telegrams for delivery on which charges have to be recovered will not be transmitted on the telephone.

The procedure to be adopted for this purpose will be that the C. T. O. will call up the subscriber and telephone to him the contents of the telegram received for him. As soon as the telegraph office finishes reading of the telegram the subscriber should ring off and then call up No.... and repeat the telegram for confirmation by the telegraph office. A copy of the telegrams will be posted to the subscriber by the first available post at the address given against the telephone number in the Telephone Directory. For this purpose the address in telegrams intended for delivery by telephone must be composed of the name of the addresses followed by the word "telephone" and his telephone number, thus:—

Jones Telephone 1430 Simla.

When the addressee requests the repetition of a telegram the office of origin before giving a repetition should ask the sender to repeat the words in question. In such a case, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as the words in the telegram, the office will give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but will add to the text of the service advice "not service fault" and the charge for repetition will not, in such cases, be refunded.

AIR LINES IN CHINA

—:o:—

A HUGE SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL ENTERPRISE

On April 19 the State Council at Nanking gave official sanction to the formation of the China National Aviation Corporation, which is to be a semi-governmental enterprise with ten million dollars coming from governmental sources. A contract with American Aviation and Exploration, Inc., also was approved. By the terms of this contract, the American corporation is to establish air lines in various parts of China operating under the auspices of the China National Aviation Corporation. It is stipulated that air services between Hankow and Canton, Hankow and Shanghai (via Nanking) and Shanghai and Peiping shall be established by the American company within six months. American planes with American pilots are to be used, and the corporation is to open training schools for Chinese pilots, and in return the Chinese Government is to furnish the airdromes.

By the terms of another contract the corporation is at liberty to operate passenger and freight air services anywhere in China as it may desire, and to manufacture airplanes and eqiupment in China. In connection with this contract reports have it that the plan is to form a corporation under the China Trade Act to take early advantage of this opportunity to build airplanes in this country.

By a masterly stroke, the Government has at least given expression to the thought of establishing the much needed communications in China. When the scheme materializes into fact, much good will be done in the way of unifying the country by air routes. To avoid the mistake of granting monopolistic rights to signatory parties, the Government is expected to sign contracts with other American companies interested in commercializing aviation in China. Thus the Government remains unhampered in its control of air developments.

As to the capitalization of the American corporation under review, the American financiers are prepared to invest several million dollars gold in aviation projects in China. The contract is valid for ten years and will not expire until 1939.

In this connection it is worthy of note that General Chang Hui-chang, popularly known as "Chinese Lindbergh," has been approached by the Minister of Railways to head up the Chinese corporation. General Chang is largely responsible for aviation development in Kwantung in South China, and helps make popular commercial aviation. At present, he is the Director of the Kwangtung Aviation Bureau.

As regards service schedule, the agreement states that there shall be at least one service daily each way. —"Chinese Economic Bulletin."

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

We have received the following report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny dated Calcutta, 8th June:—

Jutes:—A decline of four annas in the Hessians and Rs. 2 in the raw material is to be reported in this week. There is nothing encouraging about the manufactured goods at present. However, the lowering prices of Jute in view of the expected better crop are looked upon as a good sign for the Mills and if the crop turns out as expected, there will be less anxiety for their earnings. Share values have depreciated to some extent in sympathy with the Hessian market, but a further decline is checked by a decrease of one per cent. in the Bank rate from Thursday. The market has closed quiet with less doing. Kamarhatty, Kanknarrah, Union, Dalhousie, Anglo-India, and Gourepore were all down by about 25 points and Lawrence mark a decline of about 30 points. Delta have fallen back to 555 from 605 on anticipation of less dividend Lansdowne and Auckland were quoted about 15 points lower. Empire and Rehance have moved back to 63 and 82.

Howrah and Clive have gone down to 55|14 and 38|16 from 57 and 39|12.

Cotton:—Little better feeling was evident here. Kesoram had buyers at 254. Dunbar have improved to 232 and Bengal-Nagpur were in demand upto 324. A transaction in Muir Mills is reported at 340.

Coals:—Were unchanged except for an exceptional rise of 8 points in Raneegunge from 27 to 35, in anticipation of an early settlement of their dispute with Messrs. Tatas. A further good rise is expected in near future.

Tea Shares:—There was less doing in this section. Batch were wanted at 4, Bishnauth were done at 36, New Terai at 15, Saragaun at 11, Seajuli at 42 and Tukwar at 33.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. were taken upto 1450, Contributory were steady at 353 and Central Bank were in request upto 18.

Government Securities:—Market was dull and lifeless. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper has gone down to 70|12, and others were also quiet in general.

Miscellaneous:—The same dullness prevails in this section. Indian Iron and Steel were in request upto 16|4, Burn and Co. were steady at 392 and Bengal Iron were quoted at 12|12. Electrical concerns were in constant enquiry. B. I. Corporation Ordinary were quoted at 3|2. Midnapore Zamindary had buyers at 127.

STOCK EXCHANGE IMPASSE

Clients Fail To take up Tenders

A SERIOUS PROBLEM BEFORE BOARD

—:o:—

Emergency Powers Sought from Govt.

Bombay, June 10.

The anxiety about the clearing of tenders took a serious turn on Monday as several parties failed to take up tenders. Arrangements are being made by interested parties to take up the tenders while several Brokers have sent notices to the clearing house to sell out tenders of defaulting clients by auction. The amount involved in the tenders is not yet known but it is generally believed that it reaches a fairly large figure. The Board has a very serious problem before it. It is, however, hoped that a settlement would be arrived at though not without serious losses.

The present impasse is sure to be surmounted but the re-opening of the market requires serious considerations of serious problems such as fixing of minimum and maximum prices of forward scrips.

EMERGENCY POWERS SOUGHT

—:o:—

STOCK EXCHANGE DEPUTATION TO FINANCE MEMBER

—:o:—

That the Government of Bombay is fully alive to the serious situation in the Bombay Stock Exchange is evidenced by the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Finance Member, has consented to receive a deputation of the Stock Exchange at Poona. Mr. Amritlal Kalidas, the acting Chairman of the Exchange and Mr. Jamnadas Morarjee a member of the Board, will meet the Finance Member at Poona this afternoon and acquaint him of the state of affairs in the Exchange. It is probable that a reference will be made at the interview to the continued mill strike which is one of the main difficulties confronting the market at present.

The immediate objection of the deputation it is understood, is to obtain certain emergency powers which will enable the board of the Stock Exchange to fix minimum rates for the scrips which are on the forward list. The representatives will explain the circumstances which led to the closing of the market and submit that unless the powers sought by the Board are given, it will not be possible to re-open the bazaar as a fresh bear raid precipitating a crisis is believed to be imminent.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 10.

S S Khosrou, Beatie, Jeddah.
S S Akbar, Wurd, Jeddah.
S S Argenfels, Ziennmerzan, Hamburg.
S S Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.
S S Himalaya, Bard, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.

S S Arcalthors, Satterley, Arvebay.

LOADING.

June 10.

Steamer Haresfield for Calcutta
Steamer Nurychan for Calcutta
Steamer Karoa for Durban.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Co.'s steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Argenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

SS Akbar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Akbar arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Himalaya:—The I. T Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Amalthos:—The B S O S & D Co.'s steamer Amalthos will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore, with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Acquileia:—The M Italian mail steamer Aquileia arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 10.

S S Razmak for London:—1 bdle porcelain silk carpets, 2 bdles porcelain woollen carpets 8 bdles lamb skin and 1 bdle fox skin A Azizullahoff; 18 bales tanned goat skin and 2 bales tanned sheep skin A R Rehmanbhai and Co.; 6 bales tanned calf skin C G Merchant; 10 bales cotton and woollen cloth cutting E Noorbhai; 114 bdles Indian chutney and 8 bdles Indian condiments Framji Nowroji; 10 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons; 200 cwts ghatty turmeric R S Tata and Co; 25 bales Sewri cotton etc. Alladin Haji; 10 bales Akins cotton etc E Noorbhai; 20 bdles lamb skin, and 395 bdles per. fox skin Y Gulamhooseinoff; 1 bdle lamb skin, 1 case stonemartin skin and 4 cases fox skin Isaac Faizullah; 2 bdles shittuagos skin, 4 bdles fox-wolf, etc skin and 8 bdles woollen carpets H A M Sawal; 16 bdles woollen carpets Y Gulamhooseinoff; 13 bdles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 358 bdles Indian lac H M Edwards; 93 cwts Indian gum olibanum V D Ladava.

For Marseilles:—218 cwts groundnut seed E Virji and Co.; 1 pkg. Indian W. rug Thos. Cook and Son; 3 cwts Indian brassware Thos Cook and Son.

For New York:—8 bales woollen numdhas, 2 cases cotton prints bedspreads and 2 cases cotton prints Indian M M and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—2 casks Indian condiments White and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton T. Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton T Co.

For Hongkong:—6 cwts Delhi rice N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Rehmani for Port Soudan:—1/2 cwt powa and coomora C Popatlal; 809 cwts rice T Nemichand and Co.

IMPORTS.

June 10.

S S Olive Bank. Agents F F Campbell. From New York:—550 cases cotton remnants, 72 cases cotton piecegoods 29 cases and 18 pkgs clocks, 4 cases coffee percolators, 220 cases auto parts and accessories, 16 cases toys, 75 cases hardware, 10 cases stationery, 31 cases oil stores 27 crates onions, 227 cases medicines 620 bags chemicals, 2 cases cutlery, 213 cases fit (insecticide) 32 cases gas mantles 20 cases and 2231 drums lubricating oil, 241 cases lubricating grease, 245 cases toilet requisites, 18 cases flash light, 208 cases provision, 6 cases cotton twine 5 cases cresolane 140 cases electric dry batteries, 1 case collar buttons, 423 cases and pkgs motor cars, 60 cases dry kalsomine, 37 cases tiles, 34 cases lead shot 1 case air rifles 9 drums asphallum, 200 bales old newspaper, 6 cases tobacco, 6 cases cigarettes, 448 pkgs lanterns 50 cases turpentine substitute, 23 cases hosiery, 36 cases duco paint, 45 cases typewriters.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 11 1929

NEW RUPEE LOAN ISSUES

Government of India Need 18 Crores

ATTRACTIVE TERMS OFFERED

—:o:—

The Government of India Finance Department, have issued the following Notification about the issue of a new 5 p.c. loan 1933-44, and a further issue of 5 per cent. bonds 1935:

"Subscriptions for an issue of a 5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44, and a further issue of 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, will be received from the 20th June 1929. Subscriptions to the 5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44, may be in the form of cash (which term throughout this paragraph, includes treasury bills) or of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, 1931 or 1932. Subscriptions to the 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, may be in the form of cash or of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 provided that in the latter case, at least an equal amount of such bonds is tendered as subscription to the 5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44. The 5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44, will be closed to cash subscriptions without notice after the close of business on the day on which it appears that they have reached Rs. 12 crores (nominal); the 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, will also be closed to cash subscriptions without notice after the close of business on the day on which it appears that they have reached Rs. 15 crores (nominal): but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to close either the loan or the bonds to cash subscriptions at any time after subscriptions for both the loan and the bonds taken together have reached a total of Rs. 18 crores (nominal). Both the loan and the bonds will in any case, be closed to all subscriptions not later than the 28th June 1929.

5 per cent. Loan—Issued at Rs. 96 as. 8 per cent. and repayable at par not earlier than 1939 and not later than 1944.

2. Date of Repayment.—If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 15th July 1944, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par on or after the 15th July 1939 on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

3. Issue Price.—The issue price will be Rs. 96 as. 8 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

4. Interest.—The loan will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 15th July 1929. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th January and the 15th July, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 14th July, 1929, inclusive, will be paid at the time of issue of securities, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the nominal value of the loan.

5. Depreciation Fund.—The Government of India undertake to set aside during each financial year a sum equal to 1-1|2 per cent of the amount of the loan outstanding at the close of the preceding financial year to form a fund to be used for the purposes stated below. It will be used in the first place to purchase for cancellation the securities of the loan whenever the market price of the loan falls below the issue price. But if at the close of any financial year the balance standing to the credit of the fund amounts to more than 5 per cent of the amount of the loan then outstanding the surplus will be used for the purchase of other Government securities in the market which stand below their respective issue prices.

6. Conversion Rights.—This loan will be accepted at its issue price as the equivalent of cash in subscription to any future loan of the Government of India having a currency of ten years or more and maturing after the 15th July 1944.

5 per cent Bonds.—Issued at Rs. 98 per cert and repayable at par in 1935.

7. Date of Repayment.—The bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th September, 1935.

8. Issue Price.—The price of this year's issue will be Rs. 98 for every Rs. 100 of the bonds applied for.

9. Interest.—The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 15th September 1929. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 14th September 1929, inclusive, will be paid at the time of issue of securities, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the nominal value of the bonds.

CONVERSION TERMS.

10. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, 6 per cent. Bonds, 1931, and 6 per cent. Bonds, 1932, will be accepted in subscription to the 5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44, as the equivalent of cash at Rs. 102, Rs. 103 as. 2 and Rs. 104 as. 2 respectively per Rs. 100 nominal of the bonds tendered. Tenderers of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, may, if they so choose, convert, on the same terms, a proportion not exceeding one-half of the total amount tendered, into 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) up to the 30th June 1929 will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities in respect of the bonds accepted for conversion.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

11. The loan will be issued in the form of—

(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or (ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of promissory notes.

12. Applications for the new loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

13. Applications will be received at any of the following offices: (a) The Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India; (b) Offices of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma; and (c) Any Government treasury.

14. Applications may be in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or subtreasury at which he desires that interest will be paid. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the forms mentioned below.

15. Payment may be made in any of the following forms:—

(a) In Cash or by Cheque.—Cheques accompanying applications presented at a Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer, or the Agent of the branch as the case may be. Cheques accompanying applications at a Government office should be drawn in favour of the Government officer to whom the application is presented.

(b) By tender of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, 6 per cent. Bonds 1931, or 6 per cent. Bonds, 1932, of which the nominal value is a multiple of Rs. 100. If the cash value of the bonds tendered, calculated in accordance with paragraph 10 above is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the loan or bonds applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of issue of the new securities the amount by which the value of the bonds tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price

Applicants who tender bonds in payment must transfer such bonds to Government, (a) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing these with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

(c) In Indian Treasury Bills.—At the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and at the Cawnpore, Lahore, Karachi, and Rangoon branches of the Bank, Indian treasury bills payable at the place of presentation of the application will be accepted as cash at their face value 'less' discount at the rate of 4 per cent per annum in the case of three months' bills and 4 3|4 per cent per annum in the case of nine months' bills on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bills. If the discounted value of the treasury bills tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent of the loan or bonds applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the treasury bills tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of such issue price.

BROKERAGE.

16. Brokerage will be paid at the following rates to recognised brokers and bankers in respect of applications bearing their stamp:—

(a) If the applications are received on or before the 22nd June—

(i) When the amount applied for is Rs. 1 lakh or over—1|4 per cent. (ii) When the amount applied for is less than Rs. 1 lakh—1|8 per cent.

(b) If the applications are received after the 22nd June—at half the above rates.

17. Applications accompanied by subscriptions in cash and in 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, 6 per cent. Bonds, 1931, and 6 per cent. Bonds, 1932, will also be received at the London office of the Imperial Bank of India. Cash subscriptions should be made at the rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.

Advance interest and cash payments due in accordance with paragraphs 4, 9, 10 and 15 above will be paid by the London office of the Imperial Bank of India by means of rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by the Bank, if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription.

The London office of the Imperial Bank of India will send advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them, and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

LOAN EXPECTED TO BE A GREAT SUCCESS

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DEPRESSING EFFECT ON LONG DATED GOVERNMENT PAPER

The terms on which the new loan is offered are much better than those offered last year and will have a depressing effect on the old long-dated Government paper. In view of the attractive terms, the new Loan is expected to be a great success.

TO TRANSFER "CONSPIRACY" CASE FROM MEERUT

—:o:—

Mrs. Naidu asked to move Cabinet

MEERUT, June 10.

Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar, the accused in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case, have sent the following cable to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at London: "Meet the Ministers and responsible M.P.'s. Raise the question of transfer of the Meerut case to Bombay or Calcutta and also trial by Jury."

Reports from jail show that the accused are now quite happy at the treatment given to them. Three convicts have been placed at their disposal for cooking their meals. They are given twenty seers of rice per day. They play volley ball in the evenings, and sleep in the open outside the barracks.—A.P.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" TRIAL

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ELABORATE OFFICIAL PRECAUTIONS

MEERUT, June 8.
(By Mail.)

Mr. R. Milner White, Additional District Magistrate, Meerut, who is to try the alleged Communist Conspiracy case, has issued the following notice:—

"As accommodation in the Court-room at Garden House is extremely limited, it is necessary to regulate the admission of the public. The following rules have therefore been framed for public guidance:—

1. Admission will be by ticket only.

2. Legal representatives of the accused, and Press representatives will be given permanent passes. Other members of the public, except in a few special cases, will be given daily tickets up to the limit of the accommodation available.

3. Applications for passes and tickets should be made to the Additional District Magistrate, Meerut, by post. After the beginning of the case, a box to receive applications will also be placed at the gate of the Garden House. Oral applications can only be considered when made in Court by persons who have already been given tickets; such applications should be made at the conclusion of the day's proceedings.

4. Applications should state the date or dates on which admission is desired, and should be submitted at least three days before such dates, except in case of oral applications mentioned in rule 3. If the applicant is not known personally to the Additional District Magistrate, he should send his application through the District Magistrate or Superintendent of Police of the District in which he resides.

5. Tickets when prepared will be sent to the Superintendent of Police, who will issue them on the morning of the days for which they are valid before 10 a.m. at his bungalow. The recipient must sign the ticket on the reverse at the time of receipt.

6. Tickets must be produced on demand at the gate of the Garden House and again at the entrance to the Court, and holders must, if required, sign the register kept there. Tickets will be given up at the entrance and subsequent re-admissions after a temporary absence will be secured by signing the register."—A. P.

MEERUT PRISONER'S DEFENCE

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Mr. Nariman's Appeal for Funds

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman has issued the following appeal to the public:—

"I was expecting contributions to the Meerut Defence fund from the Bombay public. I am aware that perhaps some of you may not be in agreement with the political or other views or even with the methods adopted by some of the accused labour leaders. But I am sure, at this juncture, you will forget these differences and contribute your mite to help them to make a proper stand against a mighty and powerful organisation. Such help is made all the more necessary on account of the tactics adopted by the bureaucracy by attempting to handicap the defence by selecting an extremely inconvenient and out of way place for such an important trial and putting various hindrances in their way.

My last visit and personal investigations on the spot has convinced me that many of these young under-trial prisoners are sincere national workers carrying on their work strictly on the non-violent lines laid down by the Congress and were only interested in the proper Labour organisation and in the peasants' uplift. They are also trapped in simply because they associated with the Workers' and Peasants' Party, never knowing or believing that the said Party, as is now alleged by the prosecution, was a local wing of any foreign agency. It appears to me that a blow is aimed at genuine national mass organisation movement by raising a Communist bogey and thus scaring away workers, and it would be extremely unfair to refuse them help by pre-judging an issue against them. They are allowed a miserable pittance of 9 pice a day and unless this meagre allowance is supplemented by private funds, they are likely to be starved in jail. Thus, a large amount is necessary both for local defence and supplying them with bare necessities. I do hope, therefore, you will subscribe generously in order to meet the requirements of the case.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
K. F. NARIMAN.

Madan House,
Hughes Road, Chowpatty.

DEFENCE COUNSEL HANDICAPPED

—:o:—

AUTHORITIES' UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS

(From Our Special Representative)
MEERUT, June 10.

The defence counsel are greatly handicapped. Unnecessary restrictions are placed by the authorities. Mr. Chagla has been refused permission to see the accused except during the official visit hours, and with the permission of the Jail Superintendent. Mr. Milner White Special Magistrate is affording all facilities to the press.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

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DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION

The Bombay and Matunga Youth League Volunteers will daily go round for door-to-door collections and the public are requested to handsomely contribute to the Meerut Defence Fund. The public are also requested to kindly obtain a receipt for the amounts paid.

BAMBAY BARRISTER FOR MEERUT

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Mr. Vasant Velinker Bar-at-Law has been cabled for by the Meerut Defence Committee to undertake the defence on behalf of some of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. Mr. Velinker leaves Bombay by the Frontier Mail on Tuesday the 11th inst.

POLICE MEN GO ON STRIKE

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Protest Against Inspector's Treatment

MADRAS, June 10.

A Trivandrum report says that police constables at a rural police station struck work in protest against the treatment meted to them by the Inspector of Police. The men have decided to represent their grievances to the District Superintendent of Police.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE

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Pt. Malaviya's Evidence

ASSESSORS' DIVIDED VERDICT

—:o:—

Judgment Reserved

DELHI, June 10.

Pandit Malaviya was examined to-day when the trial of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt was resumed before Mr. Middleton, the District Judge. There was the usual police precautions and the accused entered the court room with the accustomed cry.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S EVIDENCE.

Narrating the facts that occurred in the Assembly on April 8, Panditji said that the members were looking towards Mr. Patl for the ruling on the Public Safety Bill, when there was a big noise and a flash. A little later there was another noise. He was at a distance of a few paces from the places where the bombs fell. His impression was most members stood up after the first explosion, but he did not look round to see the people. His attention was directed towards the incident. He saw some official members running about to leave the house but he could not say definitely if they left before the second explosion. He noticed the second explosion had taken place on a bench. He was more concerned with the injuries to friends than with noticing the position of the explosion. He did see a good deal of smoke after the explosion.

Continuing Panditji said the visitors' gallery was quite full before the explosion.

Examined by the Prosecution counsel, Panditji said he heard at least two pistol shots and saw leaflets thrown in the Assembly. He heard the leaflet being read by some members. Continuing Panditji said he went to Sir George Schuster and Sir Bomanji Dalal to see their injuries. He waited with Sir B. Dalal whose injuries were more serious than those of Sir George Schuster. The whole time he was with Sir B. Dalal he was fully conscious and he was speaking to him till he was taken to the Hospital.

Dr. Moonje who was the next witness was absent. Dr. Moonje had sent a telegram to the court intimating that he could not be present before the 12th June.

The court then asked Bhagat Singh whteher he wished to produce any more defence witnesses. Bhagat Singh replied in the negative. Dutt also replied that he did not want to produce any more defence witnesses. Hence the examination of the defence witnesses concluded.

MOTIVE OF THE CRIME.

Mr. Asaf Ali then submitted that the accused could not be charged under the section under which they had been charged. On the other hand, he said the accused could be charged under section 286 which says, "whosoever deals with any explosive substance rashly or negligently likely to cause injuries", etc., etc., but section 307 imputed motive to accused that they wanted to kill persons. It was clear from the statement of the accused and from the way in which they had placed the bombs in the Assembly that the accused had no intention to kill. Mr. Asaf Ali therefore concluded it was only fair that the charges should be framed under section 286.

The court then declared that the charge framed by the Additional District Magistrate was correct and required no modifications.

Mr. Asaf Ali then began his arguments.—Free Press.

MR. ASAF ALI'S ADDRESS

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Mr. Asaf Ali began by saying that the evidence of the prosecution witnesses fell under three categories: (1) evidence of eye-witnesses, (2) evidence of experts. This evidence, the second of the categories is important because on it depended the decision about the intention of the accused. Thirdly, there was evidence regarding searches made on the accused. The necessity for the evidence of the eye-witnesses disappeared because the accused in their statement had placed all the facts in the boldest and clearest manner possible, and they had asked the Court to judge them by their statement.

Counsel then stated the evidence of eye-witnesses were full of fatal discrepancies, and asked the Court to place more credit on the statement of the accused than on the evidence of the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Asaf Ali then examined the evidence of the prosecution witnesses one by one. The first three witnesses were medical witnesses. They had deposed that not a single injury caused to persons injured by the explosion was of a serious nature. From the legal point of view even the injuries of Sir Bomanji Dalal were not serious injuries.

Referring to the so-called eye-witnesses, counsel said they could not be called eye-witnesses, because the attention of the whole House was on President Patel, who was to give his ruling that day on the Public Safety Bill. After the explosion, according to the witnesses, there was confusion and dense smoke. So dense smoke must have prevented proper vision. The attention of the witnesses must, therefore, have been before the explosion on the President, and after the explosion they could not under the circumstances have seen things properly. Moreover, Sobha Singh, one of the witnesses, had given the minutest details of the incident. According to his own statement, he was two hundred feet from the place of the incident. Hence the veracity of his statement is easily judged. From the evidence of the eye-witnesses with regard to the pistol, the only conclusion to be arrived at was that the accused were neither in possession of any pistol nor did they fire them. In this respect the statement of the accused was the only one to be believed.

DEFECTIVE REPORT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSER.

Referring to the evidence of the bomb expert, Mr. Asaf Ali submitted his suggestion to the assessors was if the accused had no intention to kill they might have used in their bombs retardents to lessen the effect of the bombs as calcium carbonate which was found among the ingredients in the preent bomb.

Mr. Asaf Ali then pointed out how the report of the Chemical Examiner was defective.

Moreover, went on Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Robson had admitted that the chemical report was defective and in a few cases incorrect. Drawing the attention of the assessors to many of the defects in the report, counsel said that the report was wholly misleading. Hence Dr. Robson's evidence which was based on the Chemical Examiner's report could not be taken as very reliable.

Concluding Mr. Asaf Ali explained the statement of the accused. Their purpose was to sound a sort of danger signal; and for that purpose thy had chosen the place where their voice could not go unheard. Under these circumstances it was impossible to come to the conclusion that there was any malice, and that there was any intention to kill. It was not a dacoity they were committing. It was nothing for their own selves. It was a gesture of good-will. It was not a gesture of malice. It is perfectly clear that their intention was not to kill. Each act must be judged by its results. The results in this case are clear. Why go beyond these results

(Continued on page 7.)

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